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COMMENTARY VIEWS CURRENT JAPAN-USSR RELATIONS

OW020054 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Tang Shan: "Japan-USSR Relations Become Tense Again"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb (XINHUA) -- Recently, particularly after Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to the United States, the Soviet Union exerted powerful political and military pressure on Japan. NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said: "Japan-USSR relations have come to the worst point since the restoration of diplomatic relations in 1956."

The Soviet mass media recently leveled a heavy barrage against Japan, accusing it of "pushing a militaristic policy," of wanting to become "a secret member-state of NATO" and of actually helping to fulfill Washington's global anti-Soviet strategy." They said: "The Japanese authorities are, in words and deeds, pushing the country onto the dangerous path of creating conflicts and aggravating the situation in the Far East."

It is noteworthy that this attack on Japan by the Soviet Union is not only extensive and powerful, but also has three characteristics: 1) attacking Prime Minister Nakasone by name, saying he "has made so many belligerent and provocative statements to a neighboring country"; 2) issuing government condemnations on two occasions; and 3) threatening to carry out "nuclear retaliation." On 11 January, the Soviet Union issued a statement concerning the U.S.-Japan agreement on the deployment of F-16 fighter planes in Japan, saying this was "a hostile step that directly threatens the security of the Soviet Union" and demanding that the Japanese Government "carefully consider all the possible consequences of its decision, including the consequences to Japan's security." TASS also fiercely said that a densely populated island nation like Japan may have to "experience a national tragedy more severe than the one that befell it 37 years ago."

Kato, director of the European and Asian Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, has completely refuted the Soviet accusations. He said: 1) The Soviet Union is strengthening its armaments in the Far East; 2) Japan is only reorganizing its minimal capability needed for self-defense; and 3) this action is not meant to antagonize the Soviet Union. Concerning the Soviet threat, Nakasone said: "Our country is being intimidated by a big power guided by hegemonism," and "we should not let ourselves be deceived by this."

Based on the information of the Self-Defense Agency, Japanese newspapers have noted: In the Far East, the Soviet Union has 39 divisions of its Ground Forces; 2,120 planes in its Air Force, including 70 Backfire strategic bombers; 860 warships, including 65 nuclear submarines; and 100 SS-20 medium-range missiles. All this weaponry "poses a tremendous threat to Japan and other countries in the Far East."

The Soviet Union not only exerts pressure on Japan but also resorts to political infiltration, attractive economic approaches and other soft tactics. It is trying its best to drive a wedge into U.S.-Japan relations and curry favor with some Japanese political parties and organizations. It keeps hold of Japan by taking advantage of Japanese businessmen's eagerness to do business. Yet Japan does not want a stalemate in its relations with the Soviet Union. So the Soviet Union and Japan recently reached an agreement in principle on cooperation in fishery. A 252-member Japanese financial delegation led by Shigeo Nagano visited the Soviet Union and both sides agreed to develop economic and trade relations. Japan has also agreed to the Soviet proposal of holding a Japan-USSR working-level consultation conference in April.

It is estimated that Japan and the Soviet Union will increase their contacts somewhat and will develop mutually needed economic and trade relations which do not upset the West's approach of joint sanctions against the Soviet Union. However, there is still little indication that USSR-Japan relations will be changed radically.

NONALIGNED SENIOR OFFICIALS BEGIN 2-DAY MEETING

OW011107 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 1 (XINHUA) -- Senior officials of the non-aligned countries began a two-day session here today in preparation for the foreign minister's conference on March 3 and 4 and the 7th non-aligned summit from March 7 to 11. The official level meeting has [adopted] a seven-point agenda as recommended by the Coordinating Bureau in New York on February 15.

The agenda includes a recommendation regarding the organisation of work of the ministerial conference and the question of Kampuchean representation in the movement. The meeting will also decide the draft agenda for the foreign ministers' meeting, election of officers of the ministerial conference, applications for admission of new members and for participation as observers and guests and the composition of the Coordinating Bureau. It will also adopt the report to be made by the ministerial conference.

Senior officials from Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore met yesterday to discuss the issue of Kampuchean representation, in one of the series of consultations being held by the like-minded countries outside the conference hall.

Besides Kampuchea and Afghanistan, other issues that could generate debate include Western Sahara, the Iran-Iraq war and the venue for the eighth summit for which Iraq has staked its claim.

Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi yesterday told the Indian delegation to the non-aligned summit that their objective at the conference should be to sustain and strengthen the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement transcending controversies on certain issues. The broad approach of the Indian delegation, Mrs. Gandhi said, should be to strive for consensus. She asked senior ministers of the delegation to forge closer contacts with leaders of other delegations. While they should discuss problems coming up before the summit, the opportunity should also be utilised for strengthening bilateral ties with those countries.

The meeting at the official level will be held in four plenums, but it is anticipated that much work will be done in the lobbies during informal discussions.

CCTV TO PARTICIPATE IN NEWS EXCHANGE PROJECT

OW011347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- China Central Television (CCTV) will participate in the news exchange experiment of the Asia and Pacific Broadcasting Union Zone A, beginning today, station sources said here. The efforts are aimed at realizing global satellite news exchanges, sources said.

The global satellite news exchange project was proposed by UNESCO with the cooperation of the International Satellite Organization and various international broadcasting and television organizations. Sources said they hoped this effort will begin to correct the current imbalance in news exchanges and to further promote news cooperation among the international community, particularly the Third World countries.

The Asia and Pacific Broadcasting Union has decided to take an active part in the global project, dividing its members into three zones. Zone B will also conduct an experiment in March. The Zone A experiment will be conducted from March 1 to 4, and from March 7 to 9.

One CCTV spokesman predicted that "this will promote Chinese news foreign service and help diversify international news sources -- especially those from Third World countries."

TRAVEL SERVICE SEEKS INCREASED TOURISM

OW011215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- The China International Travel Service (CITS) plans to receive more young people and students from abroad this year, offering lower rates for their tours, according to Zhang Lianhua, general manager of CITS. The general manager made the announcement while addressing the China International Tourism Conference now in session here.

"Beginning in December of 1983, a 20 percent discount will be offered on the inclusive service rate of tourist groups of 10 to 14 people in the slack season," Zhang Lianhua told the delegates to the conference. CITS will offer different package rates of inclusive service for tourists to choose from, based on the quality of services and standards provided, he said. CITS will also handle such special business as individual and family tours, business tours, conference tours, professional tours and lottery tours, delegates were told. "Starting in 1984, computerized hotel room reservation system will be instituted on a trial basis in some hotels in major tourist cities like Beijing and Shanghai," Zhang Lianhua said. Tourism promotional materials, including pictures and photos, will continue to be distributed abroad, and tourism films will be produced to be used by China's embassies, consulates and overseas tourism offices, as well as foreign travel services, the general manager told the delegates.

CONSTRUCTION COMPANY BOOSTS FOREIGN BUSINESS

HK270228 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Feb 83 p 1

[Report by staff reporter Zhu Ling: "Overseas Business Booming for CEC"]

[Text] The China Construction Engineering Corporation (CCEC) has geared up for sharp increases in its business abroad by 1985, according to Zhang Enshu, the corporation's general manager.

Last year, the corporation signed agreements in nine countries and regions to take on 101 projects, valued at \$140 million. Actual earnings last year totalled \$120 million, an increase of 67.9 per cent over 1981.

"Our goal of large increases in the next three years is based on what we have already achieved," he said.

Since 1979, the corporation has signed 285 agreements in 10 countries and regions, involving \$388 million.

Last year, it sent more than 100 people to 19 countries and regions to seek opportunities for new contracts. This resulted in contracts for projects in Thailand, and Kuwait.

Three weeks ago, Zhang said, the corporation signed an agreement in Algeria to build 200 housing units covering 21,000 square metres. The projects should be completed in 14 months.

The corporation now boasts a construction force of about 150,000 who can undertake a wide range of jobs abroad. It is capable of handling large projects from design to construction, Zhang said.

CCEC enjoys an increasingly high reputation for its strict adherence to contracts and its reliability of service, he said.

Construction of one of the corporation's major projects in Macao, the 33-storey Macao International Bank building, has been advancing faster than expected.

The building's main structure, he said, has been completed 50 days ahead of schedule. Such remarkable efficiency of this kind has won praise from business circles in both Hong Kong and Macao.

This year, according to Zhang, the corporation will continue to focus attention on the Middle East and north Africa.

While consolidating operations in the 10 countries and regions where it has already established offices, the corporation intends to open up new areas of cooperation.

"We aim to enter into labour cooperation with oil-production countries in the Middle East and to establish new contacts in Africa and Southeast Asia," he said.

The corporation also tries to increase China's exports, and last year helped export 41,300 tons of products.

"Our other top priority is to further improve our technical capability so as to reach the level of the world's advanced construction engineering corporations," Zhang said.

"That's why we should speed our efforts to bring up a new generation of engineering personnel," Zhang said. "Within five years, we plan to train our staff in rotation to ensure that there will be a large number of key members qualified both in professional knowledge and in understanding English or other foreign languages."

By 1985, the corporation's training centre will have turned out 500 professionals in various fields for its offices in foreign countries.

NATO REVIEWS GROWING MILITARY IMBALANCES

OW281940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Brussels, February 28 (XINHUA) -- NATO's military might is outstripped by the Warsaw Pact in the ratio of over 2:1, and these imbalances are continuing to grow, said an article published in the February issue of NATO REVIEW. Written by General Bernard W. Rogers, NATO's supreme allied commander of Europe, and entitled "Enhancing Deterrence -- Raising Nuclear Threshold," the article pointed out that "over the past three years, NATO has fielded less than half the number of modern air and ground weapons which the Warsaw Pact has deployed during that period."

Such imbalances have resulted in NATO's diminishing deterrent power, warned the general. Therefore, he said, NATO must enhance its means of electronic warfare so as to gain destroying power against the follow-on forces of the Warsaw Pact.

This is not meant to suggest a change to NATO strategy, asserted the general. But he criticised those who resist improving NATO's conventional capabilities as causing NATO "to lack the flexibility it requires." He said the military might of the Warsaw Pact far exceeds its security needs which reflects its "policy of expansionism." This requires NATO to be "politically cohesive and unified, militarily strong and resolute," he said. In the end, the general called for "full implementation of the December 1979 two-track decision." "The coming year promises to test the political will of our alliance," he added.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON USSR, U.S. 'OFFENSIVES'

HK231036 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 83 p 4

["International Random Notes" by Yi Fei [0001 7378]: "'Peace Offensive' and 'Pincer Offensive'"]

[Text] About 2 weeks ago, Yuriy Zhukov a political commentator of the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA, wrote an article saying that: "The proposals initiated by Andropov in the report of 21 December 1982 and put forward by the Warsaw Treaty Organization in its political manifesto of 5 January 1983 demonstrate the start of a large-scale socialist peace offensive." The characteristics of this offensive, he added, "represent interests of not just one side. Those who launched this offensive are not merely seeking benefits for themselves." As a matter of fact, when the Soviet Union offered such proposals in the past, most of the public opinion in the world used to point out that these were mere "peace offensives" by the Soviet Union. However, it is rare that the Soviets themselves bluntly say that their proposals are a "peace offensive." This is really something new and peculiar.

What a coincidence! Following the Soviet "peace offensive," Washington immediately launched what it called a "pincer offensive." An article of the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, which was recently quoted in detail by other American newspapers, noted: The Reagan administration has decided to dispatch Vice President George Bush to Western Europe in order to express the United States' good intentions to its European allies. At the same time, it sent Secretary of State George Shultz to Asia "to repair relations with its friendly and allied nations." This is a "pincer offensive" launched by Washington with the aim of making the United States "try to regain the initiative in the contention for hegemony between big powers."

Such "offensives" between Moscow and Washington are really chilling the hearts of the people. Their aim is nothing but an attempt to fish for propaganda advantages. They rack their brains and try to make themselves gain the initiative and land others in a passive position. It does not appear that the two superpowers have any real sincerity and a serious attitude toward solving the problem of nuclear disarmament with which the people of the world are much concerned. This is indeed a pitiful omen.

On 30 January, THE NEW YORK TIMES published an article by Brzezinski, noting that the visits by Bush and Shultz to western Europe and Asia, respectively, were a "rescue action." In his article, Brzezinski stressed: "Visitors delivered speeches for show and listened to some opinions and guarantees of keeping friendship made by hosts. This is of no avail at all. Bush and Shultz need to solve essential problems." These remarks by Mr Brzezinski can yet be regarded as knowledgeable and realistic.

CONGRESSIONAL HEARING ON U.S., PRC RELATIONS NOTED

OW011850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, February 28 (XINHUA) -- A hearing on "U.S.-China relations eleven years after the Shanghai Communique" was held today by the House Foreign Affairs Committee's subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs.

Holly Carter, member of the U.S.-China Friendship Association, director of the Center for East Asia Studies at Northeastern University in Boston, and an associate in research at the Harvard University John K. Fairbanks Center for East Asia Research, pointed out that Taiwan was the number one obstacle to further improvement in U.S.-China relations. She said: "The present administration's contradictory statements announcing at one moment the desire for a secure and stable relationship with China followed by a strongly pro-Taiwan statement do little to provide the non-rhetorical climate in which U.S.-China relations can develop."

Carter said: "It is in the long term interests of the U.S. to pursue present policy commitments as outlined in the three joint communiques, and to cease even the semblance of government-level relations with Taiwan." "Let the U.S., in deed as well as in signed documents, determine that Taiwan is a part of China and that the future status of the island is an internal matter to be solved by the Chinese themselves," she said.

Roger W. Sullivan, executive vice president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade and former assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, said that the Taiwan issue, unless carefully managed, can disrupt the U.S.-China relationship. He stressed that the Taiwan issue must remain a problem for the Chinese themselves to resolve. He said that Taiwan does not need Harpoon missiles, high-performance aircraft or large quantities of any weapons. "The ruling group tries to get such weapons for their symbolic value and for the damaging effect the Taiwan authorities know our willingness to sell such weapons to them would have on our China relations," he noted.

Two other persons invited by the subcommittee to speak at the meeting today held opposite views. Hungdah Chiu, professor at University of Maryland School of Law, spoke essentially for the Kuomintang and opposed any idea for Taiwan independence. Ming-Min Peng, director of the "Taiwanese-American Society," called for Taiwan independence and opposed the Kuomintang. But both of them said that the Shanghai Communique was important and that the U.S. should continue to maintain good relationship with the People's Republic of China.

Presenting the official views of the U.S. Government, Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz declared: "Developing a strong, stable, and enduring U.S.-China relationship is an important element of President Reagan's foreign policy." But he also said: "Progress in U.S.-China relations could be made without sacrificing the interests of our friends and allies in the region or our valued commercial, cultural and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan."

Referring to the August 17 communique and previous communiques issued with China, he said the United States will "faithfully carry out the policies we enunciated in those communiques" but also has "a deep interest in the well-being of the people of Taiwan." Wolfowitz said there should be "no turning back" in U.S.-China relations although "some difficult problems lie ahead."

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Answering a question on whether China has made any commitment to resolving the Taiwan problem by peaceful means only, Wolfowitz said: "I don't believe we have an understanding with China. What we have is in the communique a statement by China of their policy." The U.S. statements about (gradual diminishing) arms sales are "premised on that Chinese statement about their policy" but the Chinese disagree with the U.S. assertion, he added.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH U.S. FIRM

OW011347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- China and U.S. company Allis-Chalmers agreed today to enter into technical cooperation in manufacturing electric power generating equipment and other machines on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The agreement was reached at a meeting between Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu and David C. Scott, chairman of the board of Allis-Chalmers and vice-chairman of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade.

Present at the meeting were C.H. Phillips, president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, Zhou Jiannan, Chinese minister of machine-building industry, and Wang Ziyi, adviser to the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry. The U.S. visitors arrived earlier today. They are scheduled to have business discussions with leading officials of various economic departments.

XINHUA NOTES CRITICISM OF U.S.-PRC TRADE

OW251910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Hong Kong, February 25 (XINHUA) -- American LLD Jerome Cohen yesterday criticized the Reagan administration for its failure to take concrete actions to promote Sino-American trade, according to local press reports here. Speaking at a luncheon at the invitation of the American Chamber in Hong Kong, he appealed the United States to lift restrictions on trade with China.

He criticized the Reagan administration for creating tensions between the two countries because of its improper handling of the Taiwan issue. Although the U.S. Government has claimed time and again that as regards Sino-U.S. trade, it will relax restrictions and increase business licences, it often refuses to issue licences for export to China, he said. This will only discourage trade between the two countries, he added.

The U.S. Government should accept the proposal by the National Council for United States-China Trade that it allow China to buy equipment and technology, as it does other non-allied friendly countries, he said. He suggested that the United States lift bans on export of nuclear equipment and technology to China under certain agreements. Cohen also criticized the United States for its unilateral reduction of the import quotas of China's textiles which resulted in trade quarrels between the two countries.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. MIDWEST UNEMPLOYMENT

HK020619 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 83 p 7

[Article by Chen Tean [7115 3676 1344]: "The Tragedy of Paradise -- the 'Tale of Ten Cities' in the American Midwest"]

[Text] The piercing "cold wind" of economic recession is still occasionally sweeping over the North American Continent.

In what has usually been called the rich Midwest, factories are now shutting down one by one and shops are closing one after another. The U.S. International Harvester Company, "a giant among the biggest farm machinery companies of the world" with its headquarters in Chicago, has difficulty keeping on its feet after being in business for 80 years and is on the "brink of bankruptcy." In Detroit, capital of the world's automobile kingdom, the mayor not long ago declared the city to be in an "emergency state of hunger" and "the city authorities estimated that every night about one-third of the residents in the city have to go to bed hungry." In the state of Wisconsin, the city of Milwaukee is tormented by the scourge of unemployment. A factory advertising for 200 workers was swamped by more than 20,000 unemployed waiting in the bitter cold looking for work.

These are the dismal pictures of the Midwest cities portrayed in an article entitled "Tale of Ten Cities" published in the recent issue of TIME magazine.

In past years, this region of the Midwest, which possessed a quarter of the U.S. population, was the "heartland" responsible for the U.S. rise to power and greatness. It is also one of the richest areas in the world. There are many cities here that for a long time have enjoyed considerable fame among their contemporaries. The automobiles produced by Detroit, which account for 60 percent of the total U.S. automobile output, is the largest automobile industry center in the world. As the economic capital of the Midwest, Chicago not only used to be the largest cattle-slaughter and meat-packing center, grain exchange and hub of railway communications in the world, but it is also still one of the largest metallurgical industry centers in the United States. Milwaukee is famous throughout the United States for its beer, and St. Louis is the largest noodle-producing center in the United States. Minneapolis is called the "flour city," and has for a long time supplied the best flour for baking bread throughout the country. The output of machine tools, transportation equipment and rubber products of other Midwest cities occupied a leading position in the United States. The states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan are listed among the 10 major industrial areas of the United States. Moreover, the Midwest is also the "granary" of the United States. Therefore, some people used to regard this region as the "golden hope" that was "extremely useful to the continued development of new industrial spheres," and as the most hopeful region "for overcoming periodic recessions."

However, the once-prosperous Midwest cities are today also unable to escape from the fate of decline. In this land which used to be called a "paradise," such tragic pictures have, to everyone's surprise, also appeared.

A perspective of today's U.S. economy shows that despite President Reagan's announcement that conditions are "beginning to take a turn for the better" in the long-awaited pick-up of the economy, and that the United States is now entering "a highly hopeful period," some U.S. newspapers and periodicals nevertheless hold that this is "false comfort" to the public. As a matter of fact, factors holding back the pick-up of the U.S. economy still exist, and unemployment in particular has become a flickering phantom difficult for the U.S. to exorcise. High unemployment has today become the greatest difficulty of the 10 Midwest cities. According to the figures furnished in "Tale of Ten Cities," in the city of Wichita, long famous for its low unemployment rate, the unemployment figure has risen from 2.8 percent to 8.5 percent. The unemployment rate in Minneapolis and St. Paul, which enjoyed the reputation of being the "most habitable cities of America," is also rising. In such cities as Chicago, Fort Wayne, Milwaukee and St. Louis, the unemployment rate now exceeds 11 percent. Detroit has the highest unemployment rate of 20 percent, the black unemployment rate has reached 35 percent and 270,000 workers in the city are indefinitely unemployed. The unemployment rate among ethnic groups in the city of Cleveland is as high as 53 percent. The city of Davenport, which has always been considered an "industrial oasis," also has an unemployment rate as high as 17.5 percent. No wonder the mayor of Cleveland cried out in alarm: "Keeping the people alive has already become our primary responsibility. All other things we want to do are secondary."

All these once-flourishing metropolises are now shrouded by a gloomy and depressing fog. According to reports, many of those unemployed for a long time have lost their right to receive unemployment benefits and can only rely on social relief and dole from charity organizations for means of livelihood. According to reports, some 175,000 homes in the Midwest had their electricity or gas supply cut off before Christmas because they could not pay their bills. Detroit is not the only place with the unemployed going to bed hungry! A member of the task force against hunger in Milwaukee said: "We are now experiencing what has never been experienced before, and that is such an urgent need for food." The poor people here not only lack money and food, but they also lack hope. A semi-unemployed construction worker in Minneapolis said: "I suddenly feel everything closing in on me." Even in the higher levels of society, people are not optimistic about the economic future. In the city of Davenport, which has suffered greatly from high interest rates and low grain prices, a congressman predicted: "Until the price of farm products goes up and inflation goes down," the economy of the Davenport district "will never make a recovery."

The economy of the American Midwest can be called the "barometer" of the U.S. economy, but it seems to be unable to recover from its decline under the blows of the current economic crisis. This is a serious psychological blow to U.S. economic circles. The mayor of Detroit also warned that some of the states and cities in the Midwest are facing bankruptcy, but "Washington does not seem to know what is going to happen, and I do not know which planet they are on."

Looking at America from the 10 Midwest cities, when will the light appear at the end of the economic tunnel? The appearance of such serious bankruptcy, unemployment and famine in the Midwest region of America presages that the U.S. economic problem will not quickly become a thing of the past. TIME magazine said: "Today, the unemployment rate in these former flagship cities of the Midwest is higher than in any other region of the United States. These cities have been the earliest and also the most serious among those hit by the economic recession, and the Midwest may also be the last to make an economic recovery." This is indeed a painful reality.

NEWLY APPOINTED ENVOY DEPARTS FOR WASHINGTON

OW020828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Wenjin, newly appointed Chinese ambassador to the United States of America, left here for Washington by air this morning.

KAMPUCHEAN GROUP DEMONSTRATES IN U.S. CAPITAL

OW260510 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, February 25 (XINHUA) -- A group of Kampucheans demonstrated in downtown Washington D.C. today in protest against the killing of Kampuchean civilians by Vietnamese occupationists.

It was reported that on January 31, 1983 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea launched a general attack on a refugee camp in Nong Chan which housed more than 47,000 civilians. Many Kampuchean civilians were killed or wounded and the camp and its hospitals, schools were burned down to the ground.

Some three hundred demonstrators carried banners and shouted slogans: "Condemn and stop Veitnam for invading Kampuchea," "Stop killing Cmabodians," "Stop using yellow rain," and "Carry out U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea."

SHANGHAI LEADER ATTENDS BANQUET FOR DPRK GROUP

OWO20457 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] The DPRK's Hamhung City friendship delegation headed by Yi Song-yong, chairman of the Hamhung City People's Committee, with (Kim Sung-ho), secretary of the Hamhung City KWP [Korean Workers Party] Committee, as the deputy head, gave a return banquet last night on the eve of its departure. Present were Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Wang Daohan, Shanghai Mayor; Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Yang Di, Shanghai vice mayor; and responsible persons of other departments concerned.

Chairman (Yi Chang-yong) and Mayor Wang Daohan exchanged toasts in a warm and friendly spirit. The delegation visited the Shanghai diesel engine plant and the Wujin chemical works on 26 and 27 February. It also went to Wuxi for sightseeing accompanied by Lin Deming, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the municipal Peoples's Government.

RENMIN RIBAO ON JAPANESE TRADE TALKS IN USSR

HKO20850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 83 p 6

[Text] According to Japanese press, a Japanese nongovernmental trade and economic delegation returned to Tokyo on 26 February after concluding its visit to the Soviet Union. A joint statement on the visit was issued. However, the two sides did not reach a "substantial agreement" on economy and trade.

Headed by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Japanese private trade and economic delegation comprised more than 250 members, most of whom are leading figures of economic and financial circles, as well as leading entrepreneurs. Such a big private delegation visiting the Soviet Union was the first of its kind since the war and also the first Japanese trade and economic delegation sent to the Soviet Union since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Therefore, "it is the focus of popular attention."

During its visit, the Japanese delegation was received by Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and other Soviet officials and also by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Soviet side proposed concluding a long-term agreement of economic cooperation between governments and increasing loans to the Soviet Union for developing Siberia. It also suggested giving private loans to the Soviet Union for buying ships and facilities for its medium- and small-sized technical projects.

However, in view of the question between Japan and the Soviet Union regarding Japan's northern territories, before its visit to the Soviet Union the Japanese delegation had expected that there would be obstacles to the talks. The Japanese Foreign Ministry stated in explicit terms that a "true Japanese-Soviet relationship cannot be established until the problem of Japan's northern territories has been solved and that the Japanese Government holds that politics cannot be separated from economics." With regard to the questions raised by the Soviet authorities on the concluding of a long-term agreement of economic cooperation between governments and increasing loans to the Soviet Union, the Japanese delegation said that "judging by Japan's current situation, it is difficult to give a guarantee" and some problems could be "brought back to Japan for discussion." In the joint statement after their talks, the two sides only admitted in principle the possibility of normalizing Japanese-Soviet relations and continuing to develop bilateral trade and economic relations. The joint statement said that another Japanese-Soviet economic meeting will be held in Tokyo in late April 1984.

According to Japanese press, Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade, said jokingly in the talks that "should a war break out, the aircraft carrier of Japan would be sunk probably in less than 20 minutes."

The press holds that the key to solving the problem of Japanese-Soviet trade and economic relations lies in the normalization of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, that is, the Soviet Union's return of Japan's northern territories, and without solving this problem, the thoroughgoing solution of trade and other problems is empty talk.

USSR FISHERIES MINISTER ENDS JAPAN VISIT

OW222140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev left here today for home after winding up his week-long official visit to Japan. After arriving in Japan on February 16 at the invitation of the Japanese Government, Kamentsev met separately with Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry Minister Iwazo Kaneko.

According to local reports, during his talks with the Japanese foreign minister, Kamentsev denied an emphatic statement from Abe that the Soviet-held Japanese northern islands form the main obstacles to friendly relations between the two countries, particularly the signing of a peace treaty. Regarding the territorial problem, Kamentsev was quoted as having said he could add nothing to "what can be said," reaffirming the Soviet assertion that "there is no territorial dispute between the two countries."

Kamentsev and his Japanese counterpart Kaneko held two rounds of talks during which both sides reached agreement in principle of further cooperation on fishing issues. But so far no agreements have been reached on any concrete problems except that both sides agreed to leave the pending issues for later negotiations.

SRV USES 'TWO-STEP TACTICS' AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OW011728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 1 (XINHUA) -- Vo Dong Giang, Vietnamese vice foreign minister, announced here yesterday that his country would demand representation of the Heng Samrin regime at the non-aligned summit to be held from March 7 to 11. This claim is viewed by observers here as a tactic to ward off the proposed representation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The question of Kampuchea's representation was included in the draft agenda adopted by the senior officials' meeting this morning. Kampuchea's seat has been left vacant since the 6th non-aligned summit in Havana when Cuban leader Fidel Castro as chairman of the summit imposed a decision to this effect on the conference.

As is known to all, many non-aligned countries including Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Yugoslavia have demanded that the wrong decision of the last summit be corrected at the 7th summit and the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the Non-Aligned Movement restored. In addition, ambassadors of Singapore and some 30 other countries accredited here have held a meeting to work out a common strategy on the issue, well informed sources said. In view of this fact, Vietnam tries hard to offset the demand by many non-aligned countries.

As usual, Vietnam is playing two-step tactics. At the Havana summit and U.N. General Assembly sessions, the Vietnamese representatives first insisted on the representation for the Heng Samrin regime. They even tried overtly or covertly to bring the so-called representatives of the Phnom Penh puppet regime to Havana and New York. When the first step failed, they immediately turned to claim the vacant seat of Kampuchea. This time, Vietnam seems to adopt the same tactics.

What is different is that Vietnam designs to create a critical situation to prevent the summit from being held or becoming a success and to extort a "both out" compromise by requesting India, the host country, to invite Heng Samrin to the 7th summit.

Initial reactions to Vietnam's attempt were mixed but, as was expected, there was a flat "no" from many non-aligned countries. It was "wishful thinking," Tan Sri Zainal Abidin bin Sulong, Malaysia's permanent representative to the United Nations, was quoted as saying.

According to press reports here, as India has recognized the Heng Samrin regime, it thinks it is only logical, if it wants, to invite the regime's representative to New Delhi. But India is ready to set aside its own position in order to facilitate a consensus among the member states on the question of Kampuchea.

SIHANOUK DEMANDS SRV OUSTER FROM NONALIGNED

OW240858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Bangkok, February 24 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, has appealed to the heads of states and governments of the non-aligned countries to expel Vietnam from the family of the non-aligned nations.

In a message to the Thai Government yesterday, Sihanouk said: "I demand that the chiefs of states and governments of the countries authentically non-aligned to have the courtesy to reclaim the moral principles of our government and to expel Vietnam from the family of the non-aligned nations." He also condemned the Vietnamese for "their audacity to use their artillery to shell villages in Thailand wounding Thai citizens in Thai territory and causing grave damage to their property."

"In my capacity as president of Democratic Kampuchea," I demand that all the people and governments which respect justice, liberty and peace take up their right to condemn severely and to prevent in all ways possible further barbaric Vietnamese aggression and genocide in Kampuchea and in the Thai-Kampuchean frontier." He expressed gratitude to the Thai Government for the humanitarian support to the Kampuchean people.

RENMIN RIBAO DENOUNCES SRV ACTIONS IN KAMPUCHEA

HK020905 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Xi Wei [6932 2734]: "'Merits' Tainted With Blood"]

[Text] At the Vientiane meeting which has just concluded, Vietnam and its Vientiane puppet once again preached the need to continue to "strengthen the special relations and overall cooperation between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea." The Phnom Penh puppet also said that "the Kampuchean people" will "forever remember" the "merits" of the Vietnamese troops of aggression in "performing" their "international duties" in Kampuchea. What are these "merits"?

Recently, people in the Vietnamese-occupied areas of Kampuchea laid bare these facts: Two hundred thousand Vietnamese troops of aggression in Kampuchea are carrying out the Vietnamese authorities' policy of genocide and being allowed to rape Kampuchean women, who then give birth to more half-breeds. A rule has been laid down whereby these half-breeds are given Vietnamese nationality by birth. At the same time, through draft and press-ganging, the Kampuchean men are driven to the battlefield to serve as cannon fodder and do hard labor, and are even arrested and killed under different "charges," so as to attain the goal of wiping out the Kampuchean nationality and annexing Kampuchea.

These were the sanguinary "merits" of Vietnam in "performing" its "international duties" in Kampuchea under the pretext of "special relations." Thus, the broad masses of Kampuchean people in Vietnamese-occupied areas are forced to rise to fight bravely for the survival of their nation and the independence of their motherland.

ACCOUNT OF VISIT WITH VIETNAMESE PRISONERS IN DK

HK210131 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 83 p 6

["Newsletter from Kampuchea" by Mu Gong [2606 0631]: "An Evening Visit to Vietnamese Prisoners"]

[Text] One evening in mid-December 1982, in a garrison in an area controlled by Democratic Kampuchea, this reporter visited two invading Vietnamese soldiers who had recently been captured by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and the guerrilla forces.

This was an area of high precipitous mountains and thick forests, and it was very cold there. A strong wind blew all the evening and made the virgin forests rustle. This made us feel the newly established mountain villages to be even deeper and quieter.

Accompanied by an official of Democratic Kampuchea and carrying flashlights, we went along a twisting path until we came to a thatched house. The house was brightly lit and two Vietnamese prisoners were sleeping under blankets. We examined them carefully. They were both thin and small. One had a long face and relatively white and fine complexion. He was called Fan and came from Ho Chi Minh City. The other's family name was Pan and he had a pointed chin; he came from Tan Chi. When we asked them how they were recruited into the army, Fan replied: "In Vietnam, all young people from age 18 to 25 must perform military service and even single sons are not spared from this service. I am just 18 years old this year. The upper level told me that I had to go to Kampuchea to help the fraternal people there build their country and that I did not need to worry because there would be no fighting there."

Pan said that he was different from Fan. He was 20 that year. He graduated from Nguyen Dinh Chieu senior middle school, passed the matriculation examination and enrolled in a college of professional training the year before. He had just received the enrollment notice when he was forced by the government to join the Army before entering college. He hid for quite a few days, but the government threatened his father saying that if he was not handed over, his father would have his name "registered" and all his property confiscated. Moreover, his parents would be sent to receive labor reform. Thus, he was forced to report for duty. Then he mentioned that when he arrived at his unit, the upper level told him to go first to a military school to receive telecommunication training and never said anything about sending him to Kampuchea. It was not until a couple of days before he left for Kampuchea that the upper level told him that it was sending him to work in Kampuchea and deceived him by saying that the life there was very good, that he would have meat to eat there and would return to study in the college after 2 years. However, he had never imagined that he would be sent directly into the primitive forests along the borders between Kampuchea and Thailand. On the eve of his departure, his parents realized that he was being sent to Kampuchea. Therefore, they stealthily gave him 0.2 taels of gold and told him to bring it with him so that later he might manage to cross the border and seek refuge with relatives in a third country....

During the interview, both Fan and Pan said that they were disgusted with this war and that at the same time they could not endure the Vietnamese invading troops' existence that was filled with perils and hardship. Pan said: "Eighty to 90 of us had to share a small can of meat for a meal. How could we share it? We had to mix this can of meat in a basin of hot water and add some salt. This was the only food we had to go with our rice." Then Fan said: "Eighty percent of our division suffered from malaria and there was a serious shortage of medicine. Some people went bald in their youth. I was extremely apprehensive because there were mines everywhere and I might be killed or wounded at any time. It is better to be killed than to have a limb broken and become crippled for life. Whenever we soldiers had spare time, we would talk about these matters and many soldiers had agreed to desert together when there was a chance. This was especially the case for people like me who had relatives abroad. Ever since we arrived in Kampuchea, we fixed our minds on finding an opportunity to cross the border and seek refuge in another country..."

Their words showed us the essence of the Vietnamese aggressive troops: they are both cruel and weak.

It was late at night and we could clearly hear guns and artillery on the other side of the mountains. When we finished our visit, the officer of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army who accompanied us told us on our way back to the garrison that when Pan entered the area under the army's control, he stepped on a mine and suffered quite a few wounds. If the Army had not done its best to treat him, he would have probably died already!

CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE MESSAGE TO PCI CONGRESS

OW011918 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee recently cabled the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] to extend its warmest greetings to the opening of the 16th National Congress of the Italian Communist Party. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the opening of the 16th National Congress the Italian Communist Party, on behalf of all the members of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people of all nationalities, we wish to express our warmest congratulations to you and, through you, our high respect for the Italian working class and laboring people.

The Italian Communist Party is an important force with a glorious history, rich experience and a strong fighting capability in the world communist and workers movements. In today's complex domestic and international situation, the Italian Communist Party is maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands, overcoming various difficulties and obstacles in defending the vital interests of the Italian working class and the masses of people, and striving to push forward the struggle for democratic renovation and socialism. Internationally, the Italian Communist Party is making valuable contributions to safeguarding world peace and combating the danger of war. We are convinced that starting from the realities in Italy you will make new and still greater progress in uniting all the democratic and progressive forces to renovate the Italian society. The Chinese Communists resolutely support your just struggle and sincerely rejoice at every success you have achieved.

Following its 12th national congress last year and in light of the principles and tasks it has set forth for the new period, our party is uniting the people of the whole country to work hard to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and build our country into a highly civilized and highly democratic modern socialist country. Our country's political situation is marked by stability and unity. Its economy has been developing soundly. At present we are firmly and orderly pushing forward reforms on all fronts. We are fully confident of building a socialism with Chinese character.

Dear comrades, we are extremely satisfied to see that the traditional friendship between our two parties and between our two peoples has seen new development in the past few years. We cherish this friendship very much. In the interests of world peace and human progress, we will, as always, endeavor to consolidate and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between our two parties.

We wish your congress complete success. We wish the Italian Communist Party new progress in the lofty cause of struggling for socialism.

HU QIAOMU MEETS BRITISH WRITER HAN SUYIN

OW241252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 24 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here this afternoon with British writer Han Suyin. Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present.

GOODS EXCHANGE, PAYMENTS PACT SIGNED WITH GDR

OWO20913 OWO20913 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1983 was signed here today between China and the German Democratic Republic. Under the agreement, the amount of goods to be exchanged between the two countries in 1983 will top that in 1982 by 25 percent. Chinese exports to G.D.R. include rice, canned vegetables and fruit, textiles, chemicals and machine tools. G.D.R. exports to China include scientific instruments, printing machines, trucks and chemical fertilizer.

The agreement was signed by Chen Jie, deputy to the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Eugen Kattner, G.D.R. vice-minister of foreign trade, on behalf of their respective governments. The signing ceremony was witnessed by First Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin, who had a friendly conversation with Kattner prior to the ceremony.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR

LD260015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2101 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Berlin, 25 Feb (ADN) -- A delegation from the PRC Communications Ministry which has been visiting the GDR this week held working talks at the GDR Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. At the end of the talks, which were held in a frank atmosphere, both sides signed a working protocol. The talks concerning developing cooperation between the two countries' Ministries of Posts and Telecommunications.

During its stay the Chinese delegation acquainted itself with the state of development of GDR posts and telecommunications and inspected installations in Berlin as well as in the Potsdam and Dresden areas (bezirke). Li Qiangfen, the PRC's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, gave a reception to mark the delegation's visit. Dr Heinz Aull, deputy minister for posts and telecommunications, attended on behalf of the GDR.

GDR EMBASSY MARKS PEOPLE'S ARMY ANNIVERSARY

OWO11055 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Egon Muller, military attache of the embassy of the German Democratic Republic in China, and his wife gave a cocktail party here today to mark the 27th anniversary of the founding of the national people's army. Present were Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and military attaches of various foreign embassies here.

PRC, IVORY COAST ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

OW021344 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of the Ivory Coast have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of 2 March 1983.

On behalf of their respective governments, Wu Xueqian, Chinese foreign minister, and Simeon Ake, Ivory Coast foreign minister, signed, on the after of 1 March in Beijing, the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The joint communique reads in full as follows:

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, desirous of promoting and developing friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as from 2 March 1983.

These relations are based on the principles of equality, mutual nonaggression, mutual benefit, settlement of disputes through peaceful means, noninterference in each others' internal affairs, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and political and economic options.

The Government of the People's Republic of China supports the Government of the Ivory Coast in its endeavors to safeguard independence, ensure respect for its sovereignty and develop the economy of the Republic of the Ivory Coast.

The Government of the Ivory Coast recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the entire Chinese people.

The Chinese Government declares that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Government of the Ivory Coast has taken note of this statement.

The two governments will exchange ambassadors as soon as possible and, in accordance with international practice, provide each other with assistance for the establishment of and performance of the functions of embassies in their respective capitals.

Done in Beijing, 1 March 1983.

For the Government of the
People's Republic of China

(Signed) Wu Xueqian
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Government of the
Republic of the Ivory Coast

(Signed) Simeon Ake
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Beijing, 1 March 1983

IVORY COAST'S AKE MEETS NATIONAL LEADERS

1 March Banquet

OW011806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Simeon Ake, foreign minister of the Ivory Coast, and Mme Ake, and their party.

In his toast, Wu Xueqian said: "It is a fundamental point of the Chinese Government's foreign policy to strengthen unity among the Third-World countries. To develop friendly relations and cooperation with African countries occupies an extremely important position in China's foreign policy. In line with such principles, the Chinese Government has always a sincere hope to establish and develop friendly relations and cooperation with the Ivory Coast."

Wu said: "The fundamental interests of our two countries coincide; we also share identical and similar views on many major international issues. I am deeply convinced that with the common efforts of our two sides, Sino-Ivory Coast relations will be developed smoothly along a healthy road."

Ake said: "President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and the Government of Ivory Coast attach great importance to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Ivory Coast and China. We highly appreciate the Chinese Government's solemn and just stand on supporting the African people in safeguarding independence and world peace and in their struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order."

He said: "The two peoples of the Ivory Coast and China love peace and peaceful co-existence. The two countries will further strengthen their sincere relations and cooperation and contribute to international cooperation and world peace."

This morning, the two ministers held talks and exchanged views on their relations and world issues of common interest.

Luncheon With Huang Hua

OW020846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Huang Hua met here today with Simeon Ake, foreign minister of Ivory Coast, and his wife. After the meeting, Huang Hua gave a luncheon in honor of the guests. Present were Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and He Liliang. Huang Hua's wife.

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW021421 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met with Simeon Ake, foreign minister of Ivory Coast, and his party at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 2 March. Zhao Ziyang expressed a warm welcome to Foreign Minister Ake for his coming to China for talks, for the signing of the China-Ivory Coast Joint Communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and for his visit to China. He warmly hailed the establishment of formal diplomatic ties between China and Ivory Coast.

He said: The signing of the joint communique on the establishment of China-Ivory coast relations has ushered in a new historical era in the relations between the two countries, which is in line with the wishes and interests of the people of the two countries. The Chinese Government attaches great importance to the development of friendly ties between China and Ivory Coast.

Zhao Ziyang said: Strengthening unity with the Third World and safeguarding the Third World's rights and interests are fundamentals of China's foreign policy. China will persistently adhere to the principle of China-Africa friendship. He said: China will promote mutual support in politics and strengthen exchanges and cooperation in economic spheres in its relations with the people of Africa and the people of Ivory Coast.

Zhao Ziyang asked Foreign Minister Ake to convey the cordial greetings of Chinese leaders and himself to Ivory Coast President Houphouet-Boigny.

Foreign Minister Ake handed Zhao Ziyang a letter from President Houphouet-Boigny in his own handwriting. He said: President Houphouet-Boigny attaches great importance to the establishment of relations between Ivory Coast and China and holds the Chinese people in high esteem. Ivory Coast gives high appraisal to China's stand and attitude toward many important international issues, particularly its sincere attitude toward the African issue.

At noon, State Councillor Huang Hua met and feted Minister Ake and his wife.

BRIEFS

WELLS TO UPPER VOLTA -- Beijing, February 26 (XINHUA) -- A ceremony of handing over 50 wells sunk with Chinese aid was held in Ramongo, the central-western department of Upper Volta, on February 23, according to a report from Ouagadougou. Benjamin Bonkougou, secretary of state for rural development in charge of hydraulic resource, and Chinese Ambassador to Upper Volta Zhou Min signed the certificate of delivery on behalf of their respective government. At the ceremony, the two countries also signed the minutes of the talks on China helping this landlocked nation dig another 50 wells. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 26 Feb 83 OW]

YE JIANYING REQUESTS RETIREMENT IN LETTER TO NPC

OWO20826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress, has requested for not being nominated and elected as a deputy to the Sixth National People's Congress, nor as a candidate for the chairmanship of the N.P.C. Standing Committee. [sentence as received]

His request, contained in a letter sent to the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee, was made public here today. Following is the full text of his letter:

Dear Comrades,

It is five years since I assumed the post as chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress and the term will expire. The Sixth National People's Congress will be convened soon. It is my long-cherished wish to fight to the end for the socialist cause, but I am old, failing in health and unable to do as much as I wish. At a time when the Fifth National People's Congress is being replaced by the new, I request the present meeting of the Standing Committee to take into consideration my practical conditions and to suggest to the electoral units during the election of deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress that I not be nominated and elected again as a deputy to the National People's Congress. Thus, I will naturally not be nominated by the Sixth National People's Congress as a candidate for the chairmanship of its Standing Committee. I sincerely hope that my request will be accepted.

Things in our socialist motherland are getting better and better. The political situation is stable, economy has grown, culture has further developed, great successes have been scored in foreign affairs, and thousands of middle-aged and young good cadres have been promoted to the leading posts at various levels. When I am saying good-bye to my colleagues in the N.P.C. Standing Committee, I feel most gratified at all this.

A new Constitution that can guarantee and promote China's socialist modernization was adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress held last year. In ancient times, laws were cast on bronzes so as to be faithfully observed for long. [sentence as received] We should continue to give wider publicity to the new constitution so as to make it rooted in the hearts of all our people and turn it into a powerful weapon of the people for safeguarding the socialist system and the people's democracy and to ensure that it will be fully implemented. This is my heartfelt wish!

Ye Jianying
February 25, 1983

NPC To Grant Request

OWO21124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- The 26th meeting of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee held a plenary session here this afternoon.

A letter from Ye Jianying, chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, was read out at the session. In the letter Ye Jianying requested not to be nominated and elected as a deputy to the Sixth N.P.C., and naturally not to be nominated as a candidate for the chairmanship of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

Vice-Chairman Peng Zhen, presiding over at the session, said that Chairman Ye has made outstanding contributions during his tenure of office. But, considering his advanced age, the chairmanship meeting decided that it was going to grant his request and proposed that the Standing Committee write a reply to Chairman Ye on this matter.

Vice-Chairman Yang Shangkun made an explanation concerning the reply letter. He said that the chairmanship meeting, when discussing Chairman Ye's letter, agreed that he enjoys a high reputation among the people and earns the love and trust of the people of the whole country. The meeting expressed the wish that he could continue to direct the work of the N.P.C. Standing Committee to the benefit of the people. However, in order to allow him more rest and a longer life, the meeting decided that it was going to grant his request. At the same time, the meeting proposed that the N.P.C. Standing Committee write a reply to Chairman Ye to express the respect for him. Yang Shangkun asked the Standing Committee members present to discuss this matter.

Items on today's agenda included:

-- Draft quotas on the number of deputies from among the minority nationalities to the Sixth N.P.C.;

-- Draft plan on the election through consultation of deputies of Taiwan Province to the Sixth N.P.C.;

-- Explanations by Wang Hanbing, deputy-director of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, of certain regulations concerning the direct election of deputies to the people's congresses at the county level and below, and of the draft decision on allowing the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade to exercise the examining and approving power of the former Foreign Investment Commission;

-- Explanation by Vice-Minister of Communications Gian Yongchang of the draft law on the safety of marine communications;

-- Explanation by Vice-Foreign Minister Han Xu of the proposal to participate in the "International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid" and to ratify the "Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide"; and

-- Discussion of the namelist of the chairman, vice-chairmen and members of the Credentials Committee of the Fifth N.P.C. Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee members will break into groups tomorrow to discuss the above matters.

PRC LAUNCHES 2D CIVILITY, COURTESY MONTH DRIVE

OW011109 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 1 Mar 83

[By XINHUA correspondent Sun Jianxia]

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- China today enters its second "Socialist Ethics Month," as part of efforts to bring about a new morality in the five years which began in 1982. The campaign was launched last week-end by Premier Zhao Ziyang in a nationwide TV address, in which he called on every citizen of the country to become a conscientious, diligent and disciplined worker imbued with lofty ideals and socialist morality.

PEOPLE'S DAILY today supported the call with an editorial urging the development of socialist morale to cope with the nation's campaign for reform.

According to the Communist Youth League, this year's emphasis is on good services.

Emulation drives are now being held in various trades, the medical and public health work and public transport sectors. A meeting was sponsored by six government ministries in February to discuss the emulation of good services.

Bus conductors and shop assistants in many cities have donned numbered badges asking passengers and customers for criticism. Certain dates were set for voting for the best-liked service workers. A campaign has also been launched in the railways for "careful cargo handling" after readers' letters appeared recently in the PEOPLE'S DAILY criticising the railway workers who smashed cargoes while unloading.

In hospitals, there is now a slogan among doctors and nurses to put themselves in the place of the patients in their thinking.

The crux of socialist ethics is one of human relationships, one of socialist fraternity. A circular issued by 24 ministries and departments earlier this year called on the nation to improve decorum, manners, hygiene, discipline and morals and to cultivate beauty of the mind, language, behavior and environment. On top of these, "three loves" (love the motherland, socialism and the party) have been added in this year's activities.

Another important requirement of socialist ethics is internationalism. In Shanghai, an industrial and commercial port with the second largest number of foreign residents after Beijing, emphasis has been placed on "proletarian internationalism".

A prelude to "Socialist Ethics Month" was started on February 27, the Sunday before the month of March. One million young people of several nationalities in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region participated in "Benefitting the People Day," stretching from its capital, Hohhot, to various banners, leagues and scattered herdsmen's tents. They did hair cutting, sewing, repairing and some set up contacts with childless old people to help them regularly.

A grand meeting will be held on March 5, the 20th anniversary of late Chairman Mao Zedong's call to "learn from Comrade Lei Feng," to hear reports on the progress. Lei Feng was an ordinary soldier who served the people wholeheartedly. Millions of youngsters are taking part in this activity in Beijing, Shanghai, Xian, Changchun, Shenyang as well as many provinces and autonomous regions including Fujian, Shandong, Gansu, Heilongjiang, Hubei, and Xinjiang.

Beautification of the environment is another major issue of the month. A national meeting is being held today to rally the nation to do tree planting. The Central Patriotic Health Campaign Committee will sponsor a big spring cleanup, and work on regulations and rules to continue the public health campaign.

People's Liberation Army members at Nanjing decided to give ten thousand workdays to build a "friendship woods". The soldiers in Xuzhou decided to dredge a silted section of the Yellow River.

In early April a big meeting will be held in Beijing to cite and award those units and individuals who are outstanding participants in "Socialist Ethics Month".

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

HK020436 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Going Up One Story Higher"]

[Text] The 1983 "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" has begun. During the Civility and Courtesy Month drive last year, millions upon millions of people were mobilized and civility, courtesy, public health, order and morality were stressed, which played a great role. This year it is necessary to go up one story higher so that the activity can be carried out more widely and deeply and more abundant achievements can be scored.

This year's Civility and Courtesy Month drive is of great significance. It is being carried out after the 12th CPC National Congress, at a time when comrades of the whole party and people throughout the country have gained a clearer understanding of the strategic significance of building socialist spiritual civilization. This is the first Civility and Courtesy Month drive of a 5-year effort to achieve a fundamental improvement in social atmosphere. Moreover, it is being carried out on the 20th anniversary of the call of Comrade Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation to learn from Comrade Lei Feng. We must plunge ourselves into this drive with a high degree of consciousness and full enthusiasm for building socialist spiritual civilization, so that this drive can really become an effective step toward fulfilling the strategic task of making a fundamental improvement in social atmosphere.

This year's Civility and Courtesy Month drive is carried out at a time when overall reforms are being conducted in all fields in our country. The purpose of this drive is to get rid of all uncivilized social practices and cultivate a new socialist social atmosphere. This is also a reform to destroy the old and establish the new, which is just as important as the other reforms. We must take an active part in various activities just as we have been taking part in other reforms, so that the great role of these activities can be instrumental in changing old habits and customs and in transforming society.

It is an arduous task to strive for a fundamental improvement in social atmosphere and build socialist spiritual civilization. This task cannot be fulfilled merely by the efforts of a small minority of people, but can be fulfilled only through the efforts of the whole party, the whole Army and people of all nationalities throughout the country. The All-People Civility and Courtesy Month drive is the correct form to mobilize the broad masses of people. Last year great achievements were scored during the Civility and Courtesy Month and the backward situation in some places, which had been regarded as very difficult to change, was obviously improved after the drive. The reason for this was that the masses were fully mobilized. During this year's drive it is also necessary to stress the mobilization of broad masses of people. We have said that the Civility and Courtesy Month drive must be carried out on a large scale. But this does not mean that we have to hold many meetings and put up many slogans. It means that we must mobilize as many people as possible to make conscientious efforts to destroy old habits and establish the new. With more people acting conscientiously, the scale of the drive will become larger and a powerful public opinion will be formed so that a healthy atmosphere can prevail while the unhealthy atmosphere is checked.

The great achievements we scored in the past 2 years during the "five stresses and four beauties" activity and, in particular, the Civility and Courtesy Month drive launched last year, made us more confident that the task of striving for a fundamental improvement in social atmosphere can surely be fulfilled step by step.

In order to fulfill this task we do not need to spend much money or make material preparations. The most important thing is to do our jobs well. The experience we gained last year during the Civility and Courtesy Month drive shows that it all depends on human effort. This is true. If we work conscientiously, substantial results can be achieved very soon in many aspects concerning an improvement in social atmosphere. These experiences also must be applied in this year's Civility and Courtesy Month Drive. Leaders at various levels and all citizens must be conscientious and make more efforts to achieve new success in solving those problems which can be solved immediately.

In organizing various activities during Civility and Courtesy Month, it is necessary to grasp well the central link of ideological education, so that the people's political consciousness can be raised and the mass drive can have a sound basis of political consciousness. In other words, people must know not only what to do but also the great significance of what they do. It is necessary to carry out education in "loving the motherland, loving socialism and loving the party" in various activities. This education is a must for the people to raise their ideological level. For example, commercial departments and service trades have launched a campaign to improve the quality of service. If the broad masses in these trades can relate improved service attitude and quality with loving the motherland and defending its honor as well as with displaying the superiority of socialism and establishing a new type of relationship among people under the socialist system, the campaign will have a more profound ideological basis and the people's action will become more conscientious.

To change old habits and customs and to transform society is the common desire and strong demand of people of all nationalities throughout the country. It is necessary to strive for substantial results during the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month drive and carry it on year after year. We should relate this drive with the day-to-day work of building spiritual civilization. The Civility and Courtesy Month drive can lay a good foundation for day-to-day work. On the other hand, in order to protect the achievements scored during the drive, we must do a good job in our day-to-day work. Provided we unremittently carry out this drive year by year and set higher demands and achieve greater progress every year, our goal of achieving fundamental improvement in the social atmosphere and building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization will surely be attained.

ZHANG AIPING SPEAKS ON DEFENSE MODERNIZATION

OW011315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1527 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA) -- Zhang Aiping, state councillor, minister of national defense and deputy secretary general of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, recently spoke on the reform of science, technology and industry for national defense. He stressed that, in order to step up modernization of national defense and create a new situation, we must organize China's present capabilities in science, technology and industry for national defense and unify our efforts in research, experiment, production and application of all kinds of weapons and armaments.

Zhang Aiping made this statement at a meeting held by the Commission in Charge of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense to plan for future development and to study ways to carry out structural reforms. He said: In order to accomplish a great task we must achieve unity in our thoughts, understanding, plans, leadership and actions so that the strength in all fields can be formed into an organic whole. It will not work if decentralism prevails and if everyone does things his own way. We have established a leading organ for unified management of the work of modernizing weapons and armaments -- the Commission in Charge of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense.

The commission, under the leadership of the State Council and the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, undertakes the task of unifying the management of science, technology and industry for national defense and of fulfilling our development plans by coordinating the efforts of all departments concerned.

He said: Our guideline for stepping up modernization of national defense is still primarily self-reliance. But, at the same time, we should import advanced technology. Therefore, leading comrades of all ministries related to defense industry and all general departments and branches of the PLA services should attach importance to the training, management and use of scientists and technicians, and pay attention to building an army of scientists and technicians so they can fully display their talents and contribute to modernizing national defense.

He said: In order to fulfill the development plan for science, technology and industry for national defense, we must use our manpower and material and financial resources on key projects. A chief-designer system and an administrative and management system for making plans and assignments must be established and perfected in all scientific and technological research projects, particularly designing projects. Chief designers should have responsibility and power corresponding to their posts. Everyone, regardless of the ministry to which he belongs, should obey the chief designers in all technical matters. Units taking part in research on a certain product -- even if they belong to different administrative and organizational systems -- should do their best to accomplish the task qualitatively and quantitatively.

Zhang Aiping stressed: Our national defense capability is made up of uniformed and armed personnel as well as personnel not in uniform who are engaged in the research and production of weapons. These two types of comrades should unite, cooperate and strive for the modernization of national defense.

The meeting was presided over by Chen Bin, chairman of the Commission in Charge of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense, and attended by leaders of ministries related to the defense industry, leaders of and advisers to these ministries' committees in charge of scientific and technological matters, leaders in charge of departments concerned in all arms of the services and under the General Political Department, the General Staff Department and the General Logistics Department of the PLA, comrades of state organs and ministries and commissions concerned, as well as responsible comrades of alien affairs departments of units concerned.

HONG XUEZHI HAILS PLA AGRICULTURE, SIDELINE WORK

OW011317 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 28 Feb 83

[By XINHUA reporter Guo Diancheng]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA) -- In his report to an all-Army conference on agricultural and sideline production, Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission and director of the PLA General Logistics Department, said today: The Army's engaging in agricultural and sideline production benefits the country, the people and the Army itself.

In his report, Hong Xuezhi expounded in detail on the significance of the Army engaging in agricultural and sideline production, maintaining its glorious tradition of being "a production force" while carrying out tasks such as safeguarding the motherland, training for combat readiness, undertaking national defense construction and supporting socialist construction.

By so doing, the Army has created material wealth for the country and supported socialist construction. It produced more than 10 billion yuan worth of agricultural and sideline products from 1958 to 1982 alone. It sold 5.6 billion jin of grain every year. Army units also supplied local markets with some of the meat and vegetables they had produced. By engaging in agricultural and sideline production the Army has also trained a large number of personnel capable of working in both the Army and localities.

The agricultural and sideline products produced by the Army have supplemented its supplies or helped to reduce the burden for the state and the people. With grain it has produced, the Army for years has solved such problems as the need for more than 600 million jin of subsidy grain, over 400 million jin of fodder grain and over 100 million jin of seed grain. With still other products the Army has made up for deficiencies in supply and variety of grain, thus basically ensuring what it needs for its livelihood.

The livelihood of border guards and Army units stationed on islands has been improved and border and coastal defense has been advanced. Our Army has set up defenses along the border, which is tens of thousands of kilometers long, as well as on offshore islands. In addition many Army units are stationed on desolate and uninhabited plateaus and in the Gobi Desert and mountainous areas where conditions are arduous and travel is difficult. By developing agricultural and sideline production according to local conditions, such Army units have improved their livelihood and saved money and means of transportation for the state. At the same time this has also played an important role in developing border areas and islands and strengthening national defense.

Developing agricultural and sideline production is of strategic significance. Our Army farms are scattered across various parts of the country and they can serve as supply bases in wartime and serve the needs of war.

By engaging in agricultural and sideline production, commanders and fighters have tempered themselves ideologically, strengthened their physique and fostered a style of ardent struggle. Practical experiences over many years have proved that doing a good job in agricultural and sideline production is conducive to improving the Army's fighting capability.

JUSTICE MINISTER URGES STUDY OF MAJOR PROBLEMS

HK020220 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Mar 83 p 3

[By staff reporter]

[Text] The academic study of law and the exchange of experiences in legal circles should be combined with practice and the actual work of various legal departments in the government.

Speaking at the second annual symposium of the Beijing Law Society in Beijing, Liu Fuzhi, minister of justice, said the society and the legal departments should co-operate closely in the study of the most important problems that political science and law workers face today. He said government departments could provide research material and study subjects such as the crime prevention, promotion of democracy, improvements in the legal system, and the role of grassroots organizations.

About 200 law workers, professors, officials and researchers discussed the working report made by the last council of the society, focusing on how to create a new situation that would better serve current economic reforms and socialist construction. More than 70 academic papers were presented to the forum, dealing with a wide range of problems arising from work and life, such as requiring the party to act within constitutional and legal limits, economic crimes, and robberies and rapes.

Founded in January 1980, the society now has a membership of 878, making it one of the largest societies in Beijing. Over the past three years, it has received more than 10,000 letters asking for help. Through its efforts some wrong decisions by local courts have been reversed. Sixty-one members were elected to the society's council. Chen Shouyi was re-elected president with Jia Qian, Wang Feiran and Wang Guiwu as advisers.

LATE PREMIER ZHOU ENLAI BIRTH ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Papers Honor Event

OW020256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- Beijing papers today honor the 85th anniversary of the birth of the late Premier Zhou Enlai by frontpaging the text of a telegram he and the late Chairman Mao Zedong sent to Soong Ching Ling, wife of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, on January 19, 1949. Zhou Enlai, a great proletarian revolutionary, was born March 5, 1898.

The papers also carry two letters sent by Zhou Enlai to Madame Soong on the eve of nationwide liberation. After liberation, Madame Soong Ching Ling served as vice-chairman of the People's Republic of China and vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. On May 16, 1981, the N.P.C. Standing Committee conferred the title of honorary president of the People's Republic of China on Soong Ching Ling, who was known throughout the world as a great patriot, democrat, internationalist and communist. She died of illness in Beijing on May 29, 1981, at the age of 90.

The telegram of January 19, 1949, which was polished and finalized by Zhou Enlai, invited Madame Soong to come to North China to attend the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Mao and Zhou wrote: "The Chinese people's revolution has gone through all kinds of hardships and difficulties, and now Dr Sun Yat-sen's wishes can be realized we sincerely hope that you would come to the north to participate in this historic cause of the people, and offer your advice on how to build a New China."

On June 21 of the same year, Zhou Enlai wrote to Madame Soong who was then in Shanghai, again inviting her to the north. "It is fortunate that liberation has come so soon, and Your Excellency is now free from danger once and for all... With nationwide victory around the corner, there are many things in the building of New China that need your advice."

Soong Ching Ling returned to Shanghai from Hong Kong in 1945 after V-J Day. She arrived in Beijing in September of 1949, and made a heartening speech at the C.P.P.C.C. plenary session. As one of the founders of the People's Republic of China, she spared no effort in performing her duties and devoted all her energies to the cause of the emancipation of the Chinese people.

Writing to Madame Soong on December 17, 1946, Zhou Enlai analyzed the domestic and world situations favorable to the Chinese people's revolution and the inexorable trend of Chiang Kai-shek's autocratic rule being increasingly isolated. Zhou Enlai wrote: "A new high tide of democracy will come inevitably. So long as the Chinese people uphold the policy of peace, democracy and independence and pull through this difficult period in history, they will have a bright future of victory. We highly admire your efforts... We believe that your efforts will not be fruitless. The people, not only in the liberated areas but throughout the country, are proud of having a leader like you who serves the people forever."

Today's Beijing papers also carry four letters written by the late premier to Guo Morou, a well-known man-of-letters, between 1942 and 1946. Zhou Enlai discussed his views on the trend of thoughts about social reform in the warring states period (475-221 B.C.) and analyzed the Chinese people's struggle against Chiang Kai-shek's autocratic rule in the late period of the anti-Japanese war (1937-1945) and the early period of the liberation war (1946-1949). He also explained the reasons why the Chinese people were bound to win victory.

Beijing papers also print a photo showing Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and Madame Soong together in Beijing in October of 1956. Another picture in the papers features Zhou Enlai, Soong Ching Ling and Guo Moruo signing an appeal for world peace in 1950.

Mao, Zhou 1949 Telegram Text

OW020028 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0709 GMT 1 Mar 83

["Telegram Jointly Sent by Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai to Comrade Soong Ching Ling on 19 January 1949" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (XINHUA) -- Ms Ching Ling: The victory of the Chinese revolution has brought the reactionaries closer to the final day of death. How is the situation in Shanghai? We are very concerned about it. The upcoming political consultative conference is going to be convened in northern China. The Chinese people's revolution has gone through much hardship and the will of Dr Sun Yat-sen has only just been fulfilled. We sincerely hope that you can come to the north to participate in this historical conference and to offer your guidance in the construction of New China. As to how you should travel from Shanghai to the north, we have instructed Meng Xing, Han Nian and Zhong Hua to make arrangements. In any event, safety is of the utmost importance.

Regards, and awaiting your reply.

[Signed] Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai.

Zi Hao: This telegram should be attached to the directive telegram which the Central Committee is sending to Fang Fang, Pan Hannian and Liu Xian in Hong Kong, instructing them to forward this telegram to Soong Ching Ling. These two telegrams were revised and approved by Zhou Enlai. The Central Committee's directive telegram points out: "This telegram from Mao and Zhou is sent to Soong Ching Ling. Please have it translated into English by Meng Xing, and ask Jin Zhonghua, who is most dependable and who is deeply trusted by Madame Sun, to deliver it and pay respects to her personally. If Jin cannot go, would it be possible to send the person in charge of contacting Madame Sun in Shanghai to come to Hong Kong for discussion? First, at any rate, this matter should be handled confidentially and in a prudent manner. Second, it is necessary to have Madame Sun's full consent, without the slightest reluctance on her part. If there is any danger involved in this, we would rather not take action."

The above are notes added by Zhou Enlai when he was revising and approving the telegram.

Zhou, Mao Letters To Be Published

OW011243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0706 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (XINHUA) -- Note by the CPC Central Committee Party Literature Research Center:

On the 85th anniversary of Comrade Zhou Enlai's birthday, a collection of his letters will be published to mark the occasion. This center will continue to collect and compile Comrade Zhou Enlai's letters. It is hoped that people in all walks of life who have collected his letters will offer them to the central archives.

This year will also mark the 90th birthday anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong, and the center plans to edit and publish a volume of "Selected Letters of Mao Zedong" within this year. Those who have collected Comrade Mao Zedong's letters are expected to offer them to the central archives as soon as possible, for selection by this center. At the same time it is hoped that those who have collected letters of Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation will also offer them to the central archives. If collectors want to keep the original letters, the central archives will make copies of the letters and return the originals.

SONG RENQIONG ARTICLE PRAISES THE LATE XU LIQING

HK020826 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 83 p 4

[Article by Song Renqiong: "He Dedicated Himself Exhaustingly To Developing the Cadre Contingent -- in Memory of Comrade Xu Liqing"]

[Text] Comrade Xu Liqing has left us. His death is a loss for our party of a long-tested loyal fighter and for the Army of a fine political leader. As for me, I have lost a close comrade and battle companion.

I became acquainted with Comrade Liqing in 1937. At that time we were both working in the western route of the workers and peasants Red Army. During the early period of the war of resistance against Japan, the Red Army was redesignated the Eighth Route Army. We were both in the Political Department of the 129th Division. Shoulder to shoulder, we crossed east of the Huanghe River to resist the Japanese aggressors and participated in the struggle to build base areas in southeastern Shanxi to resist Japan. After the nationwide revolutionary victory we became fellow workers again in the general cadre section of the CPC Military Commission. Later, although I left my work in the Army, we kept in contact. Over several decades of contacts, Comrade Xu Liqing left a deep impression on me.

Comrade Liqing was engaged in the party's cadre work for a long time. He dedicated himself exhaustively to developing the cadre contingent of the Army and made great contributions. He not only possessed rich experience and high leadership ability in cadre work but also embodied the due noble quality and fine work style of a cadre party worker. He proved himself to be an example for cadres engaged in organizational and cadre work.

One of Comrade Liqing's outstanding strongpoints was that he understood cadres and was familiar with and good at judging them. I remember -- while we were reviewing cadres at the General Cadre Section of the CPC Military Commission or reporting to comrade Luo Ronghuan -- he always knew what many cadres were doing without looking at his notebook. He was quite familiar with leading cadres at the Army level and above, and some relatively remarkable division commanders and political commissars. He was particularly familiar with leading comrades of the old Red Army and large units. He who knows how to judge talented people is good at holding his post. Because he knew the strengths and weaknesses of cadres very well, he often made good suggestions while appointing cadres. He used the cadres' strong points to overcome their shortcomings so that the people of a unit could be arranged as properly as possible. This quality of Comrade Liqing was of course inseparable from his sense of responsibility in work and his arduous, profound and meticulous work style. Also he kept in frequent touch with a wide range of cadres and directly contacted, understood and got acquainted with cadres through all means and channels. Due to his modest and gentle manner and treatment of others as equals, the cadres were willing to approach and have heart-to-heart talks with him.

Today it is very necessary to carry forward the fine work style of Comrade Liqing who had close links with cadres and knew how to judge and appoint people.

The most important thing for a cadre worker, particularly a leader, is to master and implement the principles and policies of the party's cadre work. This was another of Comrade Liqing's outstanding strongpoints. In accordance with party requirements, he consistently adhered to the cadre policy of appointing people on their merits. He was fair, just and selfless and treated cadres who came from all corners of the land equally without discrimination. Comrade Liqing displayed a high level of party and principled spirit on this issue. In the 1950's it was common to select and use old colleagues, subordinates and people congenial to oneself and to be unwilling to approach or value cadres whom one did not know or did not get along with. The practice of "cannot be appointed in or transferred out" existed in some units. Comrade Liqing seriously criticized such wrong thinking on several occasions. During the 10 years of turmoil, some key members of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique fundamentally turned the party's cadre policy upside down and engaged in "drawing a clear line of demarcation between cadres" in units under their control. Under such a difficult and complicated condition, Comrade Liqing upheld the party's principle and carried on a struggle to resist them. He was then framed and persecuted by these people.

Comrade Liqing showed great concern for cadres and cherished them. He was always patient in helping cadres to progress ideologically and politically. He also attached great importance in solving the practical problems of the broad ranks of cadres. He showed concern in training and improving workers' and peasants' cadres and also paid attention to using and promoting intellectual cadres. While he was working in the General Political Department, he was in charge of ideological and political work of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense for a time. He often delved into units of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense to determine and solve problems of how to use intellectuals, and to examine and supervise implementation of the party's policy toward them. He enthusiastically supported the growth of young cadres and paid special attention to arranging old cadres. He made several valuable suggestions. In the past few years he was further concerned about this. While he was seriously ill he talked with comrades who visited him about properly solving the problem of the new replacing the old in a cooperative effort.

Comrade Liqing proceeded from his sense of responsibility toward the party's cause and utmost comprehension and firm faith in the party's correct cadre policy in cherishing cadres. He regarded the party's cadres as valuable to the state and the people and had deep affection and ardent expectations for the broad ranks of cadres. During the "Great Cultural Revolution" -- although he was not deprived of the right to work -- he boldly adhered to the principle under CPC Military Commission leadership and, despite the danger, stood in the first line and protected a number of old cadres.

Comrade Liqing's criticism toward cadres who have made mistakes was serious, sharp and merciless but was also enthusiastic, sincere and meticulous. He insisted on being practical and realistic. While pointing out the mistakes of these comrades, he would not deny their strong points, merits and contribution or wilfully raise their problems to the higher plane of principle and two line struggle. He always opposed distortion or exaggeration of erroneous facts and the "leftist" acts of mixing up the two types of contradiction and making people suffer.

Comrade Liqing was a good comrade who believed in and practiced unity. Today those comrades who committed mistakes and were criticized and encouraged by Comrade Liqing still are grateful and respect him.

Comrade Liqing was as good as his words and he set an example for the broad ranks of cadres with his own deeds. He respected other comrades and was generous to people. He valued and tried his best to safeguard the unity of the party. He practiced a democratic work style, listened attentively to different opinions and strictly observed democratic centralism. He had a strong sense of organization and kept cardinal principles in mind. He took the overall situation into account and observed discipline. Certainly he had some weak points and shortcomings, but he was imbued with the spirit of self-criticism and boldly overcame his shortcomings and corrected mistakes. He boldly shouldered responsibility whenever problems occurred. Throughout his life he valued party interests above everything else and gave no thought to personal fame, position or treatment. He never asked for anything from the party. During the evaluation of military ranks in 1955, he time and again modestly declined, which became known and praised far and wide among senior cadres. He was also especially strict toward his relatives, children and personal attendants. In his service as a cadre worker for several decades, I never heard of his practicing favoritism. Because he acted in such a way, he was quietly convincing while persuading other people. It is certainly not accidental that he enjoyed high prestige among the vast numbers of commanders and fighters.

In order to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, our party needs more old comrades who are unswerving in their loyalty; more leading cadres who are staunch and outstanding; and more party members who are truly qualified and rated as models like Comrade Liqing. While cherishing the memory of Comrade Xu Liqing, I should learn modestly from him. I also hope that the vast number of party members and broad ranks of cadres -- particularly workers engaged in the party's organizational and cadre work -- will learn from this loyal communist fighter.

PRC TO HONOR KARL MARX DEATH CENTENARY

OW012230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) correspondent Zhang Ming) -- China will conduct large-scale academic and other activities marking the centenary anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, March 14, according to the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party here today. A spokesman for the department said that the activities, which are intended to serve as a Marxist education to the people and cadres, will be the largest in scale in the last few years. A large commemorative meeting, a series of symposiums, lectures, exhibitions, books and T.V. series have been planned. The spokesman said that the activities aim to disseminate Marxism and advance the study under the new historical conditions.

The C.P.C. Central Committee Propaganda Department, the Party School, the Academy of Social Sciences and the Ministry of Education, will jointly sponsor a three-day forum. More than 1,000 theoreticians from across the country will participate to discuss questions concerning philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, the international communist movement and the history of the Chinese revolution and, in particular, those major theoretical questions China faces today. The papers to be read at the forum will be collected into a compendium by the end of this year.

Exhibitions on Karl Marx's life and work, and Marxist works in China will be held at the Museum of the Chinese Revolution, beginning on March 14. The study center of Karl Marx's house of the Federal Republic of Germany will sponsor a photo exhibition on the life and work of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels at the China Art Gallery. On March 14 Beijing and Shanghai will hold ceremonies laying cornerstones for statues of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

With the publication of Volumes 41, 43 and 49 this year and the remaining three volumes next year, the 50-volume Chinese edition "Collected Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels" will be complete. An album of more than 400 paintings on Marx's life, some done by Chinese painters, will come off the press.

Beginning March 6, the Central Television Station will show a 7-part T.V. series "The Youth of Karl Marx" produced by the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union. A special documentary by the Central Newsreels and Documentary Film Studio for the centenary anniversary will also be shown in early March.

FANG YI PRESIDES AT STEEL PRODUCTION MEETING

OWO20421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1720 GMT 1 Mar 83

[By reporter Xu Jiazhu]

[Text] Shanghai, 1 Mar (XINHUA) -- Our country has decided to vigorously develop low alloy and alloy steel and looks upon this task as an important technical policy for the metallurgical industry and a vital measure for realizing the lofty goal of national economic development.

This was announced by Yang Jun, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, at the national conference on low alloy and alloy steel held in Shanghai today. He said: Leading comrades of the State Council recently pointed out that we are in a dominant position to increase the ratio of low alloy and alloy steel in our steel production and should make it an important technical policy and grasp well this important task of developing low alloy and alloy steel.

State Councillor Fang Yi presided over this conference. Present were Minister of Metallurgical Industry Li Dongye and Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan.

Yang Jun elaborated on the importance of developing low alloy and alloy steel. He said: Judging from our resources and the economic level, we can only double the energy and steel output in general by the end of this century. Therefore, to attain the goal of quadrupling the gross annual output value in industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century, it is necessary vigorously to develop low alloy and alloy steel so that one dun of rolled steel can have the use of more than one, two or three dun of ordinary carbon rolled steel. Because the utility and economic values of low alloy and alloy steel are much higher than that of ordinary carbon steel, energetically raising the proportion of this type of steel in steel production has become a fundamental aim in developing the iron and steel industry today. Our country must also take this road.

Yang Jun cited numerous facts to explain the need to develop low alloy and alloy steel. He said: Low alloy and alloy steel have the same advantages; they can withstand corrosion, wear and tear and pressure, and are more durable. Steel rails with 1.1 percent of manganese content used in railway lines have a service life over 25 percent greater than ordinary carbon steel rails.

The Ministry of Railways has used more than 5.5 million dun of low alloy steel over the past 16 years, saving over 700 million yuan. Mass production and application of low alloy steel will also save energy and promote technical progress. When the Wuhan Changjiang Bridge was built in the 1950's with carbon rolled steel, its span measured only 128 meters. By the time the Nanjing Changjiang Bridge was built in the 1960's -- with 16 maganese low alloy steel produced in China -- the bridge span measured 160 meters. Since then, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company has developed another type of low alloy steel with greater strength. The Ministry of Railways has decided to use it for building the new-type Jiujiang Changjiang Bridge with a span of 216 meters.

Our country reportedly has relatively rich resources for developing low alloy and alloy steel. Our country has accumulated rich experience in this area over the past 30 years or more and has a certain technical foundation. At present, several hundred kinds of low alloy and alloy steel have been developed in China. According to initial tentative plans of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, by 1990 the ratio of low alloy and alloy steel in steel production will increase from 8 percent and 4.9 percent in 1980 to 12 percent and 9 percent respectively. At present, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the Shanghai Metallurgical Bureau, the Benxi Iron and Steel Works, the Shoudu Iron and Steel Works and other units are energetically taking measures to speed up the development of low alloy and alloy steel.

This conference was jointly convened by the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government. It will discuss plans, policies and measures for developing low alloy and alloy steel and the organization of forces to tackle key technical problems; it will also exchange experiences on production and application.

PRC IMPLEMENTS MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAW

OW282102 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0142 GMT 28 Feb 83

[By correspondent Tan Zheng]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA) -- "The Marine Environmental Protection Law of the PRC" comes into effect on 1 March. This law was adopted at the 24th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 23 August 1982. To protect the seas and oceans against pollution and damage, the Marine Environmental Protection Law has provided legal stipulations in five areas:

1. Protect the marine environment against pollution and damage by coastal projects;
2. Protect the marine environment against pollution and damage by offshore petroleum exploration;
3. Protect the marine environment against pollution and damage by land-originated pollutants;
4. Protect the marine environment against pollution and damage by boats and ships; and
5. Protect the marine environment against pollution and damage by the dumping of wastes.

In addition, the Marine Environmental Protection Law has also set down unequivocal regulations concerning the administrative compensation and criminal responsibilities regarding any violations of this law.

"The Marine Environmental Protection Law of the PRC" is the first formal law of its kind ever published by China for managing its marine environment. Its implementation signifies that China has begun an era of managing its marine environment with a legal system. This is of great importance in strengthening the environmental management of coastal industrial and mining enterprises and offshore petroleum exploration and waste dumping; preventing and controlling marine undertakings and safeguarding state rights and interests.

Oceanography Chief on New Law

HK270224 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Feb 83 p 1

[Report by staff reporter: "Legislation To Protect Marine Environment"]

[Text] The purpose of the Marine Environmental Law, which comes into force on March 1, is for us to use marine resources more profitably and to adapt our various economic activities to marine ecological laws, said Luo Yuru, director of the National Bureau of Oceanography.

It does not aim to restrict normal economic activities in an aimless way, Luo told CHINA DAILY.

China has coastline more than 18,000 kilometres and vast territorial waters with abundant marine resources. With the growth of industries and agriculture along the coastal regions, sewage is discharged into the seas untreated, causing pollution to estuaries, harbors and the seas as well as damage to marine resources, Luo said.

A marine environmental law becomes all the more necessary as more and more foreign vessels, aircraft and development companies appear in our territorial waters with increased volume of trade and international interflow, Luo said.

Violators of the law will be made to remedy the pollution within a specific time, pay a pollution discharge fee, defray the expenses for pollution removal and compensate for the damage sustained by the state. Warnings will also be served and fines imposed on them, Luo said.

Luo said in serious cases involving great losses to public or private property or even casualties, criminal liability may be apportioned to these responsible according to the law.

This is applicable to all foreign vessels and companies within China's territorial waters. So all foreign vessels, aircraft, platforms and development companies that enter China's territorial waters should observe the Marine Environmental Protection Law, Luo said.

The Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection is in all-around charge of marine environmental protection work, with the National Bureau of Oceanography responsible for scientific research and the prevention of pollution caused by offshore oil exploitation in offshore areas. Harbor and fishery departments, Army units and coastal regions each take care of environmental protection of the areas in their own charge, Luo said.

Personnel are being trained and more vessels, equipment and instruments will be allocated for effective implementation of the law, Luo said.

Sea Patrols Set To Enforce Law

OW011141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA Correspondent Yu Yuanjing) -- Three vessels based in Qingdao, Shanghai and Guangzhou will begin patrolling sea areas under China's jurisdiction tomorrow, the day when China's new Marine Environmental Protection Law goes into effect, to watch out for pollution of marine resources. Yan Hongmo, deputy director of the State Bureau of Oceanography, said this is an interview today.

The "Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China" was adopted last August. As one of the Chinese institutes to enforce it, the deputy director said, his bureau "intends to strictly implement this law" through regular and irregular patrols by monitoring vessels for surveillance in sea areas under China's jurisdiction.

Called "Zhongguo haijian" or China's marine surveillance ships, these ships have the right to report violations to the appropriate authorities of the Chinese Government or to warn, fine, claim damages on the spot. They may also investigate and affix responsibility for crimes of those domestic or foreign vessels, platforms, airborne vehicles, submersibles, or enterprises, institutions and individuals that are found discharging harmful matter or dumping wastes which cause or are likely to cause pollution damage to the Chinese sea areas. They will also monitor pollution in the Chinese sea areas.

China has vast sea areas and numerous islands, Yan Hongmo said. It is important to the country's modernization drive to properly exploit and utilize the marine resources and protect the marine environment. However, China's marine environment has been polluted in varying degrees in recent years. In some areas such as rivers' mouths, harbors and bays, environmental pollution and damage to marine resources have been quite serious.

On the other hand, Yan Hongmo said, with the development of the country's foreign trade and external economic cooperation, more and more foreign ships, aircraft and development corporations are entering sea areas under China's jurisdiction. This also calls for strengthened surveillance and management in this field. "It was to deal with such a situation that China has formulated the Marine Environmental Protection Law," the deputy director said. "The aim is to bring people's economic activities into conformity with marine ecological balance so as to better utilize the marine resources."

In conclusion, Deputy Director Yan expressed his hopes that foreign ships, platforms and corporations including Chinese-foreign joint ventures that enter or operate in Chinese sea areas would consciously abide by the Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and cooperate with the Chinese law-enforcement institutes in the enforcement of the law.

Ocean Oil Pollution Controlled

OW262024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 26 (XINHUA) -- China has by and large controlled oil pollution in the Bohai Sea and Yellow Sea off its northern coast, according to the State Bureau of Oceanography.

A recent survey provided the basic data for drawing up the Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, which was adopted on August 23, 1982, by the 24th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress. The statute will go into effect March 1, 1983.

The bureau, together with departments concerned and the coastal provinces and municipalities, has launched a large-scale investigation of pollution in China's coastal waters since 1974. 4,700 monitoring stations have been set up. The subjects surveyed covered water quality, seabed constitution, concentration of heavy metals, oil and organic chlorine pesticides in bodies of marine life, and hydrological and meteorological factors over an area of 450,000 square kilometers. Altogether, tens of thousands of specimens were collected and more than one million pieces of data covered.

After completion of the overall investigation in 1978, the bureau began continuous monitoring of several major sea areas, including the off-shore areas surrounding the Bohai Sea and Yellow Sea, waters around the Tanhu Island in the East China Sea, the mouth of the Zhujiang (Pearl) River and off-shore areas of Guangdong Province in the South China Sea. The pollution situation and trends in these areas have now been surveyed. This study has provided important primary data for assessing environment quality and controlling pollution of the areas.

Pollution in the coastal area of Bohai Sea and Yellow Sea was once quite serious, the Bureau of Oceanography reported. In order to control the varied pollution in this area, the bureau organized nearby provinces and municipalities to set up a monitoring network. Constant, periodic monitoring indicated that the main pollutant in the area is oil, which comes from oil waste water discharged by ships and coastal refineries.

The State Council has organized coastal industrial and transport enterprises to control pollution in the sea area by transforming technological processes, establishing water-oil separating equipment and retrieving oil from waste water. The total volume of oil now discharged into Bohai Sea and Yellow Sea has been greatly reduced. The content of oil in the water of the area approaches national standards.

China has also recorded achievements in research of applied technology and basic theories in the area of marine conservation, such as capacity of the marine environment to purify itself and the extent to which pollution affects marine life. In the past several years, the State Bureau of Oceanography alone has conducted 45 research projects about marine conservation. To date, more than 60 research reports and papers have been compiled, some of which have already been put to practical use.

RENMIN RIBAO Assesses New Law

HK011250 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen the Legal System, Protect the Ocean"]

[Text] The PRC Marine Environmental Protection Law comes into force today. This is an important affair which marks the fact that China has started to manage its marine environment through legal means. It is of great significance in safeguarding the national rights, benefits and dignity, in controlling marine pollution and in protecting and developing marine resources, maintaining the marine ecological balance and promoting the development of various marine undertakings.

Our country has a vast sea area, a long coastline, a great number of islands and many densely packed harbors and bays. All this constitutes favorable conditions for marine transportation. On the vast continental shelf there are abundant marine biological resources due to the suitable water temperature. Along the coast there are many beaches which may be reclaimed or be used for breeding aquatic life. We are also rich in off-shore petroleum resources which have high economic value and prospects for marine energy development are excellent. Therefore, rationally developing and utilizing our seas and oceans constitutes an important part of our task to quadruple the total annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

At present our marine environment has been polluted and damaged in varying degrees. In some sea areas around estuaries, some harbors and bays, some inland seas and offshore areas, environmental pollution has become very serious. Residual poisons in bodies of marine life have steadily increased. Fishing grounds have to be moved further offshore. Red tides have appeared in a few bays. Some coastal aquatic farms have become desolate. Even some well-known coastal tourist resorts have also been polluted. Therefore, strengthening marine management and preventing marine pollution is an important task for developing our nation's marine undertakings.

The purpose of enforcing the Marine Environmental Protection Law is to protect marine environment against pollution and damage, and to maintain the marine ecological balance. To a certain degree, seas and oceans can play a role in purifying waste so it is allowed to discharge appropriate amount of waste into seas and oceans. But this must be brought under strict control. Acts leading to damage to the marine environment must be strictly banned so as to safeguard the overall and long-term interests of marine undertakings.

Prevention should be taken as the main measure for protecting the marine environment. Different from the land environment, once pollution is caused to the marine environment it is not easy to cure the damage in a short time, even if costly remedies are taken to stop the pollution. Therefore, the work of protecting the marine environment must adhere to the principle of putting prevention first. So long as all parties concerned attach importance to this issue and take effective measures to cope with it, it is possible to prevent the marine environment from pollution.

In order to protect the marine environment it is necessary to publicize the law among the masses and require them to abide by the law. The vast number of inhabitants, fishermen in coastal areas and departments whose work is related to the seas and oceans must all consciously abide by and safeguard the Marine Environmental Protection Law. With the law coming into effect we can supervise legally, deal with affairs according to law, enforce the law strictly and affix criminal responsibility for any violations of the law.

The seas and oceans constitute a problem for the whole world. Preventing the pollution of seas and oceans and protecting the marine environment is in the interest of all nations throughout the world. This international social issue calls for joint efforts by all nations. By earnestly implementing the Marine Environmental Protection Law, our nation will certainly make due contributions to mankind.

JINGJI RIBAO CALLS FOR BETTER TRANSPORTATION

HK011309 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 83 p 2

["Economic Work Review" by Guo Kechang [6665 0344 2490] and Fu Guomin [0265 0948 3046]: "Pay Attention To Making Full Use of Road and Waterway Transport To Serve the Ports" -- capitalised passages published in boldface]

[Text] In the last few years, our country's coastal ports have repeatedly witnessed jams of ships and backlogs of cargo which have seriously slowed down the circulation of goods. This phenomenon is mainly due to the lack of berths. However, the lack of capacity for distributing cargo is another important cause.

With an irrational communication and transport structure, our country's coastal ports depend primarily on railways to distribute the cargo.

According to statistics by the departments concerned, the portion of cargo distributed through railway transport accounts for 99.5 percent in Dalian port, 98 percent in Qinhuangdao port, 91 percent in Zhanjiang port, 80 percent in Lianyung port, 55 percent in Qingdao port, 52.5 percent in Tianjin port, and 50 percent in Yantai port. Since the railway transport capacity is seriously insufficient, the capacity of most marshaling yards, though fully exploited, lags far behind the demand of cargo distribution. In the first half of last year, the average daily cargo loading volume of the coastal ports amounted to more than 1,400 wagons, and the backlog of cargo at the coastal ports totalled nearly 1 million tons. Therefore, in the future we must make full use of road and waterway transport to serve the ports while increasing the railway transport capacity. This is an urgent task in the sense of rapidly increasing our cargo distributing capacity, as well as a long-term measure in the sense of rationally and comprehensively utilizing various transport means.

Making use of road and waterway transport to serve ports has many advantages. First, by sharing the task of cargo distribution among road, waterway and railway transportation, we can greatly increase the transport capacity, instantly handle the cargoes as soon as they are unloaded, and thus reduce or even prevent jams of ships and backlogs of cargo. According to estimates by specialists, by improving train, car and ship coordination, we can increase our harbor handling capacity by at least 30 percent. On the other hand, waterway transport has the merit of great capacity, small capital requirement, economical energy consumption, low costs, no occupation of farmland, and so on; while road transport has great flexibility, can easily be adapted to the needs of customers and provide "direct delivery" service, and so on. All these merits of waterway and road transport can play their parts in cargo handling.

Our country's Shanghai and Huangpu ports depend primarily on waterway and road transport for cargo distribution. Shanghai port distributes only 7.4 percent of its cargoes through railway while Huangpu port distributes 18 percent of its cargoes this way. With a limited coastline and a small land area, Shanghai port handled 89 million tons of cargoes last year and was free from jams of ships and backlogs of cargo. One of the important reasons is the full utilization of its excellent waterways (the Changjiang River, inland rivers and coastal waterway). In the future, all ports having the conditions to develop waterway transport should follow the example of Shanghai port, and make full use of inland river and coastal waterway transport, including transport by lighter, to increase their cargo-handling capacity. Those ports without the conditions to develop waterway transport should make full use of road transport so as to share the burden of railway transport. For example, at the new Tanggu port 78.6 percent of the cargoes handled there are forwarded to Tianjin Municipality, Beijing Municipality and Hebei Province, of which 50.7 percent is forwarded to Tianjin. Therefore it is perfectly possible to make use of the Beijing-Tianjin-Tanggu highway to serve the new Tanggu port. However, only about 30 percent of the cargoes are now distributed through road transport.

For the time being, there are certain obstacles to making use of road and waterway transport to serve ports.

THERE IS NO OVERALL PLANNING OF PORT BUILDING. MORE CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO THE BUILDING OF BERTHS WHILE LESS CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO THE BUILDING OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES. THIS SHOWS THAT WE DO NOT HAVE A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF THE ROLE OF TRANSPORT CAPACITY AS A KEY LINK TO THE CARGO HANDLING CAPACITY OF A PORT.

For example, the seven deep-water berths built at Fangcheng port in Guangxi Region can not yet operate because the railway to the port has not yet been completed. Other coastal ports are also faced with similar problems. Therefore, while stepping up the building of ports, we must also pay attention to the proportional relationship between loading and unloading capacity, storage capacity and transport capacity, and strengthen coordination.

2. WITH REGARD TO THE PLANNED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, THE STATE INVESTS IN THE BUILDING OF PORTS AND RAILWAY TRANSPORT FACILITIES, WHILE LOCAL AUTHORITIES INVEST IN THE BUILDING OF ROAD AND WATERWAY TRANSPORT FACILITIES. EXCLUDED FROM THE STATE PLAN, THE LOCAL PROJECTS FAIL TO KEEP IN STEP WITH THOSE STATE-RUN PROJECTS. AS A RESULT, THE FOCUS HAS BEEN LAID SOLELY ON THE BUILDING OF RAILWAYS, THUS THE TRANSPORT CAPACITY TO SERVE PORTS FAILED TO INCREASE FOR YEARS. For this reason, when investing in the building of ports, the state should also invest in the building of railways to reach the ports, as well as in the building of roads and the exploitation of the inland rivers to link the ports with other places. Moreover, all these projects should be included in the national economic construction plan, and the investment proportion should be properly drawn up so as to coordinate all the projects well.

3. THE DIVISION OF LABOR BETWEEN ROAD, WATERWAY AND RAILWAY TRANSPORT SHOULD BE MORE RATIONAL. At present, the volume of transport tasks within a distance of 20 km accounts for 5-10 percent of the total transport volume; that of transport tasks within a distance of 50 km accounts for 13-19 percent; and that of transport tasks within a distance of 100 km accounts for 23-30 percent. As for road transport, the optimum transport distance for a Jiefang brand truck with trailer is 50 km, and that for a Huanghe brand truck with a trailer is 70 to 100 km. Thus it can be seen that we can kill two birds with one stone by shifting the short-distance transport tasks currently undertaken by railway transport to road transport.

4. THE ROAD AND WATERWAY TRANSPORT DEPARTMENTS THEMSELVES SHOULD IMPROVE THEIR SERVICE ATTITUDE AND TRY EVERY MEANS TO PROVIDE FACILITY TO OWNERS OF CARGO AND PORTS. We must resolutely overcome and redress the malpractice of rash loading and unloading and negligence of safety, and thus ensure that cargoes are transported from port to destination in good condition.

STATE FARMS INTEGRATE FARM, INDUSTRY, COMMERCE

OW020157 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0225 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Reported by Ren Zeli]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Mar (XINHUA) -- Four years' practice by nationwide state farm and land reclamation departments in running integrated farming, industrial and commercial enterprises and combining farming, industrial and commercial operations on a trial basis has proven that this is the right road. The conference on the work of state farms and land reclamation, currently being held in Zhanjiang, Guangdong, has summed up experiences in this reform.

At present, nearly 60 percent of the country's state farms have set up 280 integrated farming, industrial and commercial enterprises. The emergence of integrated farming, industrial and commercial enterprises has broken the economic system which, for more than 20 years, kept production, processing and marketing separated, and has solved many long-standing and difficult problems.

Statistics from 225 integrated enterprises comparing 1982 with 1978 show that their total industrial and agricultural output increased by 48.79 percent; profits, 347 percent; taxes paid, 36 percent. This indicates that their economic results have increased faster than the growth of their output value, and that the economy of the state farms and land reclamation has embarked on a road to sound development.

The role of state farms as merely raw material producers has changed, and unity has been achieved between production and circulation. According to incomplete statistics, integrated farming, industrial and commercial enterprises run by the country's state farms and land reclamation departments have more than 11,700 commercial outlets, employing more than 60,000 commercial workers.

As integrated farming, industrial and commercial enterprises are making money, the state farms are able to raise their own funds. In the past, even the simplest capital construction had to rely on state investment. Now state farms can rely on their own resources to raise funds and expand reproduction. Integrated farming, industrial and commercial enterprises have opened up more ways of production and developed many forms of state, collective and individual economic undertakings. About 600,000 jobs have been created, thus solving a difficult problem which had existed for many years. A few reclamation areas and state farms have also hired unemployed young people from cities, as they began to experience a shortage of manpower.

ENERGY SAVING PROMOTED IN RURAL AREAS

OW261727 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 26 (XINHUA) -- The State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery are urging all localities to promote the use of high-efficiency stoves, and to save on firewood in order to help solve the nation's rural energy problems.

In a report approved by the State Council for circulation, the two central departments said that all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should select one to three counties to use the new types of stoves for demonstration purposes this year. The new stoves, the report says, usually save from one-third to half the firewood consumed by the older types. The report also recommends other measures for saving energy, such as building organic methane gas pits, planting forests that will provide fuel wood, using solar energy stoves and developing small coal mines and hydroelectric power stations.

The rural energy problem has remained serious for the last decade and wastes are astonishing, the report says. Generally speaking, 70 percent of energy used in rural areas is derived from the burning of plant stalks as fuel where in the heat utility is only 10 to 15 percent -- constituting a waste equivalent to 10 million tons of standard coal. For purposes of cooking and house-warming alone, rural areas consume annually 250 million tons of plant stalks, 100 million tons of fuel wood and 50 million tons of raw coal. In addition, several million cubic meters of wood are burned in forest areas. Yet many localities are short of firewood for two or three months a year. If the energy shortage is not solved properly, the report says, agricultural development and the ecological balance will be seriously affected. The report urges that the promotion of new stoves in selected areas be completed within the next year so that the work will spread to other places as soon as possible.

CHINA DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE TO AID RURAL EDUCATION

OW261451 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0751 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 Feb (XINHUA) -- A responsible central person of the China Democratic League, in a talk to XINHUA reporters yesterday, said that this year the China Democratic League will orient its work to serving society, doing a good job in several tasks and striving to create a new situation in the league's work.

The responsible central person of the China Democratic League said: The China Democratic League will actively assist education departments in promoting universal education and engage in activities to "bring intellectual resources to the countryside." Middle-school teachers who are China Democratic League members will be organized to help some places train middle- and primary-school teachers below the county level and carry out investigations on questions regarding the reform of middle-school education. This year the China Democratic League plans to expand its lecturing force and organize more specialists and scholars from among its members to go to border and minority nationality areas and further expand lecturing activities. The central committee of the China Democratic League plans to organize well-known specialists and professors among league members to start an initial series of academic lectures covering many subjects to help the teaching and scientific research personnel of institutions of higher learning and scientific research institutions at and above the lecturer's level enhance their academic standards.

The responsible central person of the China Democratic League said: The China Democratic League will continue to develop its consultative and service work in the field of economic construction, including the question of developing rural town centers. The responsible central person of the China Democratic League said: These activities will meet the need of the four modernizations drive to tap intellectual resources and will also give some specialists, scholars and league members with special knowledge the opportunity to make extensive contracts with actual conditions, thus bringing into play their specialties, enhancing their confidence and acquiring new knowledge. This is a good way for democratic parties to orient their work to serve society and bring about a "proliferation of intellectual resources."

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON RURAL SPORTS

OWO10635 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0025 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently circulated the minutes of the national conference on rural physical culture work held by the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the Ministry of Culture and the CYL Central Committee. The State Council also issued a relevant circular.

The circular says: As there are 800 million peasants in our country, it is an important responsibility for peoples's governments at all levels to promote actively cultural and sports activities in rural areas to satisfy their daily increasing demand for cultural life. Cultural and sports activities are an important part of socialist spiritual civilization. People's governments at all levels should strengthen their leadership, proceed from reality and adopt measures actively and gradually to promote cultural and sports activities in rural areas.

The minutes of the national conference on rural physical culture work point out: The primary purpose of rural physical culture work is comprehensively to promote mass sports activities, improve the health of peasants, enliven their spare-time cultural life, build socialist spiritual civilization and strive to accomplish general tasks of the new period. The minutes say: Rural physical culture work should keep its orientation of serving the people and socialism. It should adhere to the principle of considering local conditions, being on a spare-time and voluntary basis and being small in scale, diversified and inexpensive. The minutes point out: In order to create a new situation in rural physical culture work, all local authorities should strengthen their leadership, build more sports facilities, develop more financial sources, do a good job in training backbone sports workers in rural areas and actively promote various sports activities.

PASSENGER SHIP CAPSIZES IN GUANGDONG SQUALL

HK011342 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1100 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Early this morning at 0255, attacked by a strong wind, passenger ship Hongxing No 312, traveling from Guangzhou to Zhaoqing met with a mishap and capsized on the Bei Jiang 60 meters from the lower reaches of the (Baoyashi) navigation mark, about 400 meters away from the (Xujiang) lime plant in Hekou commune, Sanshui County. Reporters who rushed to the spot saw only the Hongxing No 312 with its hull skyward about 1 meter above the water surface. The rest of the ship, overturned, had sunk to the bottom of the river. By 1200 there were 79 survivors; 7 bodies had been found and recovered, 4 females and 3 males; and some 100 passengers were still missing.

The ship in distress, passenger ship Hongxing No 312, left Guangzhou at 1930 last evening. When she arrived at the Bei Jiang in Hekou, Sanshui County, early this morning, she was suddenly hit by a strong wind. In less than 5 minutes the passenger ship had completely capsized. At that time there was wind and rain with hailstones as big as soybeans. It was pitch black all around. The ship's crew shouted for help but they were drowned out by the strong wind and the noise of the strong current of the river. Nobody heard them. Despite injury, (Yuan Dingcai), the ship's captain, swam to the coast and made a phone call to the county Public Security Bureau, reporting the situation.

After the ship capsized, the principal responsible comrades of the Sanshui County CPC Committee, the county Public Security Bureau, the county Public Health Bureau and their subordinate units, the Hekou commune CPC Committee, the provincial Public Security Department, the provincial Shipping Department and the provincial Economic Committee rushed to the spot this morning to organize emergency work. The 79 passengers who escaped have been sent to the county hospital and the county party school to receive medical treatment and to rest. At present emergency work is being stepped up.

Death Toll Rises to 11

HK011350 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1100 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] From the meeting in Hekou Town, Sanshui County, to make arrangements for rehabilitation work after the No 312 shipwreck, this station's reporters learned at 1600 today that there were 83 survivors and that ships from the Sanshui County Xinan Shipping Company had found and recovered 4 bodies at the riverside near Xinan Town, Sanshui County, at noon today. Now 11 bodies have been found and recovered after the No 312 shipwreck. The No 312 shipwreck dredging group at the spot have dealt with the bodies by taking antiseptic measures and numbering the corpses. Family members of the victims can go the party school of the Sanshui County CPC Committee to identify and claim the bodies.

REN ZHONGYI AT GUANGDONG CPC PRESIDIUM MEETING

HK010046 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] The fifth Guangdong provincial party congress presidium held two meetings from 26 February to this morning, to discuss the views adopted by the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee on personnel arrangements, and to consider the lists of names for the fifth provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. The meetings approved the election methods [words indistinct] and the draft resolution on Comrade Ren Zhongyi's report to the congress. The meetings were presided over by Comrades Ren Zhongyi and Wang Ning.

GUANGDONG CPC CONGRESS HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

HK011520 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1100 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] The Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPC Congress held a plenary meeting this morning. The meeting was presided over by Liang Lingguang, an executive president of the congress. The number of full deputies attending the meeting was 798. The meeting adopted the election method for the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPC Congress and the list of scrutineer general and scrutineers. The meeting also conducted preparatory elections of members of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, the party's provincial Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission. Other executive presidents of today's meeting were Li Jianzhen, Li Jianan, Yang Yingbin and Wu Nansheng. This afternoon deputations respectively discussed the work report delivered by the Guangdong Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission to the provincial party congress.

GUANGDONG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON FLOOD PRECAUTIONS

HK020143 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Since Guangdong has recently had continuous rain, heavy and torrential in most counties and cities, the provincial anticalamity command issued an urgent telegram circular on flood prevention to all prefectures and cities on the afternoon of 1 March. The circular demanded that all localities step up their anticalamity duties, pay close attention to the safety of water conservation projects and take strict precautions against danger. Leading cadres of large and medium reservoirs and antiflood embankments must stay firm at their posts, step up inspections, and launch crash repairs when dangerous situations are found. Places where calamities occur must take prompt relief and rescue action.

GUANGDONG ISSUES NEW TRADE RULES FOR PEDDLERS

HK281020 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] The province has issued new rules and regulations for the administration and management of industry and commerce in order to give a free hand to licensed peddlers to do business in towns and countryside. Now licensed peddlers in the countryside are permitted to sell their own products or transport goods for sale. Meanwhile, peddlers in towns are allowed to retail or wholesale daily consumer goods in the rural areas.

In this connection, the provincial Industry and Commerce Administrative and Management Bureau has asked its subordinates in all localities to pay attention to certain points in handling this issue while tightening control over the management of the market. First, it is necessary to distinguish between the transporting of goods for sale, which are surplus from state purchase quotas, and speculation and illicit sales. Second, it is necessary to distinguish between the long-distance transporting of goods for sale and buying and then reselling them for exorbitant profit, which undermines state plans. Third, it is necessary to distinguish between the legal retail and wholesale sales by licensed dealers and speculators who engage in illegal buying of goods which are in short supply in order to seek high profits and undermine the market.

YANG SHANGKUN AT GUANGZHOU FESTIVAL GATHERING

HK280302 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 83 p 1

[Report: "Yang Shangkun, Other Party, Government, Army Leaders Attend Guangzhou Spring Festival Get-Together"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, people of all walks of life, including party, government and Army leaders in the Guangzhou area took part in a grand get-together in the Guangzhou gymnasium to greet the Spring Festival.

Attending the grand meeting were Yang Shangkun and Liao Chengzhi, members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Kang Shien, state councillor; Wang Kunlun and He Changgong, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; some responsible comrades of the central departments, PLA units, provinces, cities and autonomous regions who are now in Guangzhou; and some retired veteran comrades who are now taking a rest in Guangzhou.

More than 5,000 people joyfully participated in the grand festival get-together. They included Liu Tianfu, Wang Meng, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen and other responsible comrades of the party, government and Army organs in the Guangzhou area; responsible persons of departments concerned; retired veteran fighters of the Red Army; veteran **cadres who have stepped back to the second line**; principal responsible persons of democratic parties; representatives of all circles; representatives of minority nationalities; overseas Chinese; returned overseas Chinese and compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao.

The grand meeting was presided over by Liang Lingguang, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, first secretary of the Guangzhou City CPC Committee and mayor of the city. Liu Tianfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor; and Wang Meng, political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units, respectively delivered messages of greetings at the meeting. They both sent best festival regards to cadres, the masses and personalities of all circles.

In his message of greetings, Comrade Liu Tianfu said that the situation in our province in 1982 was excellent as in other parts of our country. In 1983, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and State Council, we must uphold the four basic principles and the policy of opening up to the outside world and invigorating the economy at home, seriously carry out reforms in leading bodies and the economic system, grasp well the economic work and work for more and better economic results. Such reforms must be thoroughly enforced in all localities, departments and units and on every front of endeavor. The broad sections of party members and cadres, particularly leaders at all levels must stand in the forefront of reforms and act as promoters of progress so as to push ahead with the work in all aspects. We must achieve new success, attain new levels, take on a new look and create a new situation in all areas of work so as to add new color to the great cause of socialist modernization. Under the guidance of the grand program laid down by the 12th national party congress, we must do our utmost to build our province -- the southern gate of our socialist motherland -- into a modern one with highly developed democracy and civilization.

In his message of greetings, Comrade Wang Meng said that the CPC committees and governments at all levels of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City as well as the people of the province showed the utmost solicitude and the most loving care for all officers and men of the PLA's three armed services stationed in the province. They supported each other and fought shoulder to shoulder. They have established good fraternity which is close as fish and water. In the new year we will further study and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC.

In line with the instructions made by the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, we must further carry forward the glorious tradition of "supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs, and supporting the government and cherishing the people." And we must strive to create a new situation in strengthening the Armed Forces. Thereby, our Army will become an iron great wall safeguarding the socialist motherland and will become the main strength in building the socialist material and spiritual civilization.

At the festival get-together, performances were given by the soldier dance troupe of the Guangzhou PLA units, the artistic gymnastics team of the Beijing Physical Culture Institute, the provincial gymnastics display team, the Guangzhou dance troupe, the Guangzhou acrobatic troupe, the Guangzhou national music ensemble and sporano soloist Zhu Fengbo. The grand get-together was permeated with the warm atmosphere of great joy and gaiety of the festival.

HAINAN ON REFORM IN ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

HK010218 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Station commentary: "Resolutely Remove Incompetent Leaders in Enterprises From Their Posts"]

[Excerpts] The director and party secretary of the Haikou City plastics plant have been removed from their posts because of great losses caused to the enterprises due to their incompetence in management. This is absolutely necessary and very correct.

To make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent and to make leading groups more efficient and capable is an important matter in reform and it presents a top priority task. Over the past few years, a number of enterprises in our district have suffered losses. There are many reasons for such a situation. However, the main reason is that leaders in some enterprises lack a sense of responsibility for the socialist cause and revolution. They are not adept in management, follow the beaten path and are in a state of inertia. The past "leftist" mistakes, particularly the mistakes in the 10 years of turmoil, offered these people a chance to occupy the so-called iron chairs of leadership in enterprises. Meanwhile, the big pot system which has existed in the management of enterprises for a long time in the past has covered up the incompetence of these people. Since the third plenary session, keen production competition has developed between enterprises. As a result, these people have been unable to keep up with the situation because of their bad work style and incompetence. Thus, the production of which they are in charge is getting worse. To change the backwardness of these enterprises as soon as possible, one important thing is to remove these incompetent leaders from their posts and replace them with talented people.

Experiences in the past few years have amply proved that those enterprises which are run by talented people are all prosperous. The party Central Committee is very concerned with construction in Hainan and has granted us greater decision-making power. Whether we can push ahead with the work in production and construction in the near future depends on whether or not there are talented people in leading groups and whether or not the inner vigor of enterprises can be put into full play. At present, the spring breeze of reforms is swaying the minds of men throughout the island. In order to enforce important instructions made by Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang and other central leaders during their recent inspection tour in our district, we must thoroughly carry out reforms in industrial enterprises and strive to turn loss into profit for the district's industrial production within this year.

For this purpose, party committees and governments at all levels, as well as leaders of all enterprises must go down to the grassroots units and stand firmly in the forefront of reforms so as to restructure the leading groups of enterprises in reforms. In accordance with the principle of appointing people by their merit and uniting the people from all corners of the country, we must give a free rein to the masses of people to recommend those energetic cadres with political integrity and professional competence who support reforms and are bold in carrying out reforms, and then promote them to leading posts. On the other hand, we must remove from their posts those cadres who oppose and hinder reforms, have neither learning nor skill and neither attempt nor accomplish anything in work, but are causing losses to enterprises. Only by so doing will it be possible to build leading groups into ones with unity and militancy to assume the heavy task of creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

GUANGXI CONGRESS OF PROGRESSIVES CONCLUDES

HK010101 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Summary] The Guangxi regional congress of progressive collectives, producers and workers in socialist construction concluded in Nanning on 28 February after 5 days in session. The delegates seriously studied the speeches of leading central comrades and the opening speech of Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang, and listened to introductions of experiences delivered by over 20 delegates. The closing ceremony was attended by leading comrades of the party, government and Army in the region Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Huang Rong, Zhao Laoxun, Zhou Guangchun, Liao Shengdong, Liang Huaxin, Zhang Shengzhen, Huang Yun, Liu Yisheng, (Huang Zhuguang), Li Yindan, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Zhao Mingjian, Zhang Huaiyi, Mo Naiqur, Shi Qingsheng, Li Lin, and Song Yingzhou.

Regional CPC Committee Secretary and government Vice Chairman Zhou Guangchun announced the opening of the award ceremony at the closing session. Regional CPC Committee Secretary and government Chairman Qin Yingji delivered the closing speech.

HENAN CONFERENCE ON COMBATING SPRING DROUGHT HELD

HK281418 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Summary] Yesterday evening the Henan Provincial People's Government held a telephone conference, demanding that governments at all levels quickly mobilize and organize all people throughout the province to overcome spring drought, strengthen wheat field management, promote the healthy growth of wheat and strive for a bumper harvest of summer grain this year.

Leading comrades of the provincial government, including Yue Xiaoxia, Cui Guanghua and (Shi Tanxin), attended the conference. Cui Guanghua spoke.

The conference pointed out that last autumn, the province sowed wheat on large areas and did well in sowing. Since the beginning of last winter, the province has tended wheat well. The conference pointed out: "However, the current salient problem is the drought situation. Drought has affected the normal growth of wheat. Since last winter, except for the south part of the Sha He where it has rained and snowed, the other prefectures basically have had no rain and snow. The areas of wheat fields throughout the province which have been affected by drought are some 50 million mu. The drought situation continues to be aggravated. Due to drought and slightly higher temperatures, plant diseases and insect pests will become serious. Nevertheless, some cadres and people do not sufficiently understand the current problems existing in the wheat fields. Their vigilance is slack and they are unrealistically optimistic. They have relaxed field management.

"In light of this, we must pay great attention to this problem. We must absorb the lesson that we disregarded spring management in the past, resulting in the reduction of production of summer grain. We must immediately adopt effective measures to grasp wheat field management."

The conference pointed out that spring began early this year and resolutely doing well in wheat field management, particularly combatting drought, is an extremely urgent task which confronts leaders at all levels and all people throughout the province. The conference demanded:

1. It is essential to deepen our understanding of the importance of wheat production and to tend wheat well and thoroughly.
2. It is necessary to take such measures as are suitable to local conditions to tend wheat well according to their situation.
3. We must organize agrotechnicians and peasants with technology and experience to vigorously publicize and popularize new agricultural technology.
4. We must seriously implement the No 1 document of 1983 of the central authorities, further stabilize, perfect and promote the agricultural production responsibility system and rely on the policies to arouse the masses' enthusiasm.

The conference demanded that leaders at all levels regard strengthening spring wheat field management as the rural central work. People in all walks of life and trades must vigorously support agriculture and do well in production and supplying materials.

WUHAN HOLDS CIVILITY MONTH MOBILIZATION RALLY

HK280323 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Summary] Wuhan City held a mobilization rally on 27 February for the second Civility and Courtesy Month. The meeting called on the people to promote a drive for outstanding service, order and environmental beauty and for learning from Lei Feng. Hubei Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary and Wuhan City CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Qun presided. City CPC Committee Secretary and Mayor Li Zhi made a speech. Other speakers included Wuhan PLA units Deputy Political Commissar Ren Rong and provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Acting Governor Huang Zhizhen.

Present at the rally were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, CPPCC, departments and mass organizations including (Guan Guangfu), Huang Zhizhen, Wang Qun, (Qiao Yunlu), Lin Musen, Liang Shufen, Zhou Jifang, Xu Jinbiao, Jiao Dexiu and (Zhang Xiluo); leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units Zhou Shizhong, Yan Zheng and Ren Rong; leading comrades of the Air Force of the Wuhan units and Hubei Military District (Gao Dexiang), Chu Chuanyu and Wang Wansheng; and responsible comrades of Wuhan City.

HUBEI OFFICIAL WORKS AT RAILROAD STATION

HK020154 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Summary] Provincial CPC Committee Secretary (Guan Guangfu) took part in labor at Wuchang railroad station on 1 March, the first day of the province's Civility and Courtesy Month. He also made a recorded talk there on the importance of promoting the spiritual civilization drive in Wuhan.

HUBEI ISSUES DOCUMENT ON MIDDLE SCHOOL GRADUATES

HK280546 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Summary] "On 22 February, the provincial People's Government issued a document stipulating that, beginning in the autumn of 1983, all key middle schools in our province, including senior and junior middle schools, are prohibited from running remedial classes or allowing middle school graduates to sit in on regular classes. Issuance of graduation certificates to students who have not finished their studies at various types of schools is prohibited.

"It was stipulated in the document: The educational administrative departments at various levels and schools of various grades should further correct their ideology on running schools and overcome the tendency of concentrating on the proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade. Key middle schools throughout the province which have changed, at the approval of provincial authorities, the period of senior middle school education to 3 years are prohibited from dividing classes into liberal arts and science at a too early a date or allowing students to sit for college entrance examinations 1 year ahead of schedule. With respect to students who fail in the college or senior school entrance examination and who cannot find employment for the time being, the units where the students' parents work should adopt appropriate measures according to their practical conditions to organize the students to study. At the approval of the education administrative departments above the county level, non-key schools with the necessary conditions can cooperate with the units concerned in running various forms of spare-time study classes. When sitting for entrance examinations for schools of a higher grade, these students, like those who are currently studying at the remedial schools, should be regarded as social youths. If they enter themselves for the examination as this year's graduates, they will be deprived of their qualification."

It was stipulated in the document that the various types of middle schools in town and county should inspect the issuance of graduation certificates since 1981. Graduation certificates which have been issued indiscriminately should be recalled.

"It was stipulated in the document: Cadres are strictly prohibited from taking advantage of their functions and power and adopting various erroneous methods to enable their children or the children of their relatives and friends to enter key schools in towns. Once the case is discovered, the students concerned shall be expelled from school."

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG JOINS CIVILITY DRIVE

HK280254 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Summary] Over 200,000 army men and people launched the Civility and Courtesy Month in Changsha today, with the accent on good service and sanitation. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Jiao Linyi helped to serve in a department store. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong, Governor Sun Guozhi, provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member Shi Xinshan, Hunan Military District Commander Liu Zhanrong and others helped to serve in food shops. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Xiong Qingquan and others visited an old people's home to do good deeds.

CHI BIQING ATTENDS GUIZHOU PHILOSOPHY CONFERENCE

HK020839 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The provincial conference for planning work in philosophy and the social sciences concluded yesterday. It worked out plans for work in philosophy and the social sciences in dealing with some theoretical and practical problems which have arisen as a result of the province's socialist modernization.

The conference pointed out that workers in philosophy and the social sciences must concentrate their study and research on theoretical and practical problems concerning socialist modernization so that social sciences will [word indistinct] on a correct path. This is a bright road pointed out to workers in philosophy and the social sciences by the party Central Committee. They must courageously and unswervingly forge ahead in this direction. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, workers in philosophy and the social sciences must, in their study and research, persist in style of proceeding from actual conditions, seeking truth from facts and uniting theory with practice, and resolutely plunge themselves into the reality of the province's socialist modernization. Meanwhile, they must strive to be advisers and assistants of the party and government in formulating principles and policies.

The conference emphatically noted that party leadership is the basic guarantee for the sound development of philosophy and social science undertakings. It proposed that party and government leadership at all levels constantly set workers of philosophy and social sciences tasks of research, earnestly enforce the party's policy toward intellectuals, strengthen work in the management and use of workers of philosophy and social sciences in a unified way, and adopt all possible measures to foster new forces and reinforce the province's contingent of social scientists.

Chi Biqing, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Vice Governor Zhang Yuqin attended the conference and delivered important speeches.

CHI BIQING DOES SERVICE WORK IN GUIZHOU RESTAURANT

HK020833 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Summary] "On the first day of the second Civility and Courtesy Month campaign, provincial party, government and military responsible comrades, including Chi Biqing, Su Gang, Miao Chunting, Xu Jiansheng, Song Shugong, You Mijiang, (Wang Jihong, Zhao Shimeng and Ding Feng), together with responsible persons of the Guiyang City government, went to the Guiyang Restaurant and the Da Zhong Restaurant in Guiyang City to do service work with a view to pushing forward the activities of the Civility and Courtesy Month campaign."

Early in the morning, no sooner had the provincial and city leading comrades come to the restaurants than they went into work together with the restaurant waiters and waitresses. When First Secretary Chi Biqing entered the Guiyang Restaurant, he immediately put on an apron and served a table as a waiter, and then he cleaned the window glass of a washing room. He also warmly ushered in customers and served them as politely as the other waiters did. At the same time, party Secretary Su Gang and other comrades were busy washing dishes in the Da Zhong Restaurant. After finishing their work, they also had a chat with responsible persons of the restaurant, encouraging them to improve hygiene work and service.

SICHUAN'S YANG RUDAI PLANTS TREES 1 MARCH

HK020214 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Summary] On 1 March, the opening day of the Civility and Courtesy Month, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC including Yang Rudai, Tan Qilong, and Yang Xizong, together with 2,500 cadres from 49 units, went to plant trees at Longquanshan on the outskirts of Chengdu. Also present were old Comrades Yang Chao, Yang Wanxuan, Tian Bao, He Haoju and others. After planting trees, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai made a speech on the importance of the civility and courtesy drive.

CHENGDU PLA COMMANDER PLANTS TREES 28 FEB

HK010312 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Summary] On the morning of 28 February, Wang Chenghan, commander of the Chengdu PLA units; Wan Haifeng, political commissar of the Chengdu PLA units; and 1,000-odd cadres and soldiers of the Chengdu PLA units went to the outskirts of Chengdu City to take part in tree planting activities.

Early in the morning, Wang Chenghan, Wan Haifeng and other leading comrades traversed a muddy road and went to the spot to take part in the tree planting. As soon as they arrived they dug earth, transported saplings and sprinkled water together with PLA officers and soldiers. Guided by the leading comrades, cadres and soldiers doubled their efforts and fulfilled the whole day's task in half a day, planting 2,500 trees.

YUNNAN LEADERS JOIN CIVILITY MONTH ACTIVITIES

HK020252 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Summary] About 250,000 people in Kunming took part in activities of the second Civility and Courtesy Month today. Party, government and Army leaders in Yunnan Province and Kunming City, including An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Xie Zhenhua and (Zhou Kui), took the lead in responding to Premier Zhao Ziyang's call. They joined the people of Kunming in cleaning streets and caring for trees in the streets.

While conducting his work, Xie Zhenhua, commissar of the Kunming PLA units said: "The launching of Civility and Courtesy Month activities is a matter of importance in the new situation of reform. It can help change prevailing habits and customs and realize a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation of the country, in the standards of public conduct and in the party's work style. We must mobilize Army cadres and soldiers to play an exemplary role in these activities. We will join forces with the people throughout the province and promote the activities." Today, the Army units stationed in Kunming dispatched more than 10,000 commanders and soldiers to participate in various activities of "five stresses, four beauties and three loves."

YUNNAN ADOPTS PLANS TO IMPROVE PRODUCT QUALITY

HK260746 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Summary] "In order to create a new situation in industrial and communications production in our province, science and technology must be placed in a leading position." This was pointed out at a recent Yunnan provincial conference on technical work in industrial and communications production.

Leaders of various provincial departments of industry and communications and the economic commissions of various prefectures, cities and autonomous prefectures attended the meeting. The meeting reviewed developments in the industrial and communications front since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and worked out a series of plans for improving product quality, popularizing achievements of scientific research and making technological progress.

The main measures decided by the meeting are:

"1. Actively introduce, popularize and apply new techniques and new technology. It is planned to adopt 60 major items of new technology from 1983 to 1985, which will lead to an increase of 59 million yuan in economic results."

"2. Develop new products and upgrade products in a planned way. It is planned to develop 3,000 new products from 1983 to 1985."

"3. Improve product quality and create more high-quality products."

YUNNAN FORUM URGES FULFILLING PRODUCTION QUOTAS

HK281036 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Summary] "At a provincial telephone conference on production in the industrial and transportation fields held yesterday evening, the provincial People's Government stressed that we must persist in neglecting neither production nor reform, do a good job of reorganizing enterprises, properly make reforms in various fields, energetically stimulate technical progress and strive to better fulfill production quotas for the first quarter of this year." The meeting summed up and analyzed the province's conditions concerning production in the industrial and transportation fields for the first 2 months of this year. It was held that a good start had been made. But there is now a shortage in the supply of energy. The situation of excessively generating and using electricity is relatively serious. Overall fulfillment of the production quotas for the first quarter still involves heavy work.

To neglect neither production nor reform, "various areas and departments must put designated persons in charge of production. Leadership departments at all levels must enthusiastically help enterprises solve their problems. Enterprises must concentrate all their energies on doing a good job of production. In the course of production, they pay particular attention to the production and conservation of energy, the production of seasonal products like sugar, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, farm machinery and tools, and so forth, and preparations for the use of electricity for agriculture. They must overfulfill production quotas for the first quarter in an overall manner and make proper preparations for production for the second quarter and the second half of the year."

The meeting pointed out that "this is the most important year in the overall reorganization of enterprises. In reorganizing enterprises, we must improve quality, accelerate the pace and quickly start the second stage of enterprise reorganization."

In making reforms, the leadership at all levels must be a bit more emancipated mentally and a bit bolder. But it must not seek to do everything all at once. It must make experiments to gain experience and gradually popularize the experiences obtained. We must further relax our policies concerning small enterprises and collectively owned enterprises. We must properly handle various patterns of the system of contracting for operations, combine responsibility, power and profit, and directly link outlays and income with the results of an enterprise's operations. Collectively owned enterprises must be managed by really following the methods adopted concerning the system of collective ownership. Large, medium-sized and small enterprises must continuously study and popularize the experiences of the Capital Iron and Steel Corporation and direct efforts toward perfecting the economic responsibility system within an enterprise.

We must increase the scope for experiments in replacing profits with taxes and for experiments in holding county planning committees responsible on a contract basis. We must turn more county planning committees into typical independent economic groups.

"The meeting also made arrangements for the energetic development of technical progress in our province's production in the industrial and transportation fields. Zhang Yun, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor, attended the meeting and spoke."

KUNMING PLA HOLDS LEI FENG ANNIVERSARY RALLY

HK281039 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 26 February, more than 1,000 representatives of commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Kunming held a mobilization rally at the Guofang Theater, to mark the 20th anniversary of the campaign to learn from Lei Feng, and to launch an All-People Civility and Courtesy Month campaign. Before the beginning of the rally, Xie Zhenhua, Shi Jingban and (Cui Jiangong), leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units, and responsible persons of the leadership organs who attended the meeting, warmly received the 15 activists in learning from Lei Feng and pacesetters in building socialist spiritual civilization from among various large units under the PLA units stationed in Kunming, and encouraged them to continue to give full play to their vanguard and exemplary role in the campaign to learn from Lei Feng and in the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month campaign, so that they could make new contributions in building socialist civilization. Political Commissar Xie Zhenhua spoke at the meeting. (Xiao Jian), chairman of the Political Department of the Kunming PLA units, read out to the comrades attending the meeting the appeal to continue carrying out the "five stresses and four points of beauty and three loves" activities in 1983 jointly issued by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and 24 units. Later, Shi Jingban, deputy political commissar of the Kunming PLA units, gave a speech. He said that today we called a mobilization rally of the Kunming PLA units to launch a deep campaign to learn from Lei Feng and an All-People Civility and Courtesy Month campaign. The meeting wanted to mobilize all the cadres, fighters, workers and their relatives to act with enthusiasm and respond warmly to the call of the CPC Central Committee in penetratingly launching a learn-from-Lei Feng campaign and the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month campaign, so that the PLA effort in building spiritual civilization could be continuously pushed forward and made to reach a new level.

In his speech, Shi Jingban called on all units under the Kunming PLA units to properly handle ideological mobilization work and to do six things well in an organized, planned and systematic manner. They are: 1) to do a good job of education in communist thinking; 2) to widely public the spirit of Lei Feng, and energetically strive to be Lei Fengs of the 1980's; 3) to do a good job in improving environmental sanitation, start an afforestation campaign and create a beautiful environment; 4) to do a good job in promoting good-quality service and launch a campaign to do good things for the people; 5) to further improve the sense of discipline and economic practices and establish fine systems; and 6) to energetically launch a campaign for army men and civilians to join in building spiritual civilization.

He said that leadership cadres and organs at all levels must set personal examples and take the lead in action. He also called on party committees to pay attention to this matter and relevant headquarters and political and logistics organs to act in close cooperation and in doing a good job.

Comrade (Zhang Yandong), a representative of the advanced in learning from Lei Feng, who is head of the first detachment of a news station of the Logistics Department of the Kunming PLA units, gave a speech at the meeting.

HEBEI RIBAO ON CPC MEMBERS RESISTING CORRUPTION

HK011030 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Bei Shan [0554 1472]: "Party Member Cadres Should Stand the Trial of Being in Power"]

[Text] The exposure and handling of Liu Boping's criminal case has shocked Shijiazhuang, the capital of Hebei Province. "A case involving middle- and high-ranking cadres has also been dealt with. It is indeed most gratifying to the people that Liu Boping has been sentenced to jail." From this case people have realized their own strength and strengthened their confidence in swiftly bringing about a change for the better in party style.

While rejoicing, people are also thinking what lessons we should learn from this serious case. It is held that the most valuable lesson we can learn is that party member cadres, leading cadres in particular, must stand the trial of being in power. If power is associated with selfish motives, it would be utilized by criminal elements like Liu Boping, its nature would gradually be changed and the power holders would degenerate step by step. What did Liu Boping depend on in carrying out economic criminal activities to such a serious extent? He depended on none other than the protection of some party member cadres and the support of some people with power. Otherwise, a grade 3 power would not have attained such remarkable "magic power."

Liu Boping's criminal case fully indicates: Communist Party members must correctly exercise the power endowed by the party and people. Our party is a ruling party and many party members hold considerably great power. If they exercise their power with the aim of whole-heartedly serving the people, they can do many good things and bring great happiness to people. But if they exercise their power to seek personal interests, they will undermine the party's cause and bring severe pain to people. After our party became the ruling party, the problem of what ideology we should take in exercising our power has always been a severe test to every Communist Party member. Some party member cadres were not scared and frightened by the despotic power of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the "Cultural Revolution," but have been hit by the sugar-coated bullets of economic criminal elements. All this once again merits our serious attention. The new Constitution adopted by the 12th CPC Congress explicitly stipulates: The party's cadres are key elements of the party as well as public servants of the people. Only those who are willing to fight all their lives for the communist cause and are ready to sacrifice themselves are qualified to become members of the CPC. If we use this criterion to evaluate those party members who were on intimate terms with Liu Boping, we will find that they are absolutely disqualified. These people have forgotten the pledges they read when joining the party. They asked others to listen to the party and act upon the party's instructions, but they ignored and forgot the party's programs, constitutions, guiding principles and instructions. They paid no attention to the great undertaking of the four modernizations and the people's suffering, but thought only of their own interests. Some leading cadres were not only willing to accept the poisonous arrows shot by Liu Boping, but also had the nerve to attempt to obtain them. In order to achieve the purpose of "serving their personal interests," some cadres did not hesitate to serve criminal elements by using their power and allocated a large sum of foreign exchange to criminal elements for engaging in smuggling. Without the support of those party member cadres who held high positions and sought personal interests regardless of righteousness, it would have been impossible for Liu Boping to inflict such heavy losses to the party's cause. This is indeed a bitter lesson. All power-holding Communist Party members must heighten their vigilance and never let criminal elements like Liu Boping commit crimes by taking advantage of their power. It is necessary to be sober-minded.

We must never "see opportunities but fail to see traps and seek personal interests without consideration of righteousness," and must never carelessly become captives of the bourgeoisie. We must always ask ourselves: Have I maintained Communist purity or indulged in the bad habit of individualism? Have I exercised the power endowed by the people to develop the people's cause or to seek personal interests? Have I won honor for the party or brought shame on it? Only by measuring and checking our own actions against the criteria of the new party constitution, by upholding good things and correcting mistakes, can we continuously wash away all dust and become qualified Communist Party members.

FORMER HEBEI OFFICIALS JAILED FOR 1976 CRIMES

HK260256 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] In 1976 Yang Lianjia, former Standing Committee member of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, deputy secretary of the Baoding Prefectural CPC Committee and vice chairman of the prefectural Revolutionary Committee; and Lu Yi, former Standing Committee member of the Baoding Prefectural CPC Committee, vice chairman of the prefectural Revolutionary Committee and concurrently chairman of the Planning Committee, organized an armed struggle force, instigated people to steal firearms and ammunition, provoked struggle by force or coercion, illegally took cadres and the masses into custody, persecuted them, disrupted social order and violated the criminal law. In accordance with the law, the Baoding Prefectural Intermediate People's Court has sentenced Yang Lianjia to 5 years' imprisonment and Lu Yi to 2 years' imprisonment.

Before the Cultural Revolution, Yang Lianjia was a worker in the Baoding transformer plant. He rose to power through rebellion during the Cultural Revolution. On 6 February 1967, in collusion with other people, including (Yang Zhichang) and (Ding Dejin), Yang Lianjia organized and manipulated a small number of people in Hebei Agricultural University, Zhuo and Gaoyang Counties. When the Baoding Prefectural CPC Committee conveyed documents in the hall of the prefectural reception department, they took the opportunity to push and drag several principal leaders of the prefectural CPC Committee into a lounge and encircled and attacked them. Later, the former forcibly sent the latter to the clinic of the reception department and the latter were watched by armed struggle personnel with guns. The latter's contact with people outside was cut off and their personal freedom was restricted. The latter were compelled to hold the third Standing Committee meeting of the prefectural CPC Committee. After 3 days and 4 nights of encirclement, attacks and custody, some fell ill and some were ousted.

On 8 and 9 April, in collusion with other people such as Lu Yi, Yang Lianjia schemed to forcibly hold the seventh Standing Committee meeting of the prefectural CPC Committee in Zhuo County. Based on Yang Lianjia's motion, the meeting illegally decided to discharge three prefectural CPC Committee secretaries from their posts.

On 26 March 1976, Yang Lianjia, Lu Yi and other people assumed personal command at the 21st enlarged plenary meeting of the Ding County CPC Committee. At the meeting they stigmatized three secretaries and two Standing Committee members of the Ding County CPC Committee as a rightist clique in order to reverse verdicts and to stage a comeback. They made decisions respectively on the suspension of cadres' duties pending investigation and on expelling them from the party.

Instigated by Yang Lianjia and Lu Yi, the whole Baoding Prefecture stirred up an unhealthy trend of encircling, attacking, struggling against and ousting leading cadres. Leading persons of some counties were ousted, fell sick after ill-treatment or were beaten up and crippled. This seriously sabotaged stability and unity and disrupted work order.

In April 1976, when the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Military District sent gun-recovery work teams to counties, including Gaoyang, to recover firearms, Yang Lianjia and Lu Yi instigated some people in Gaoyang, saying: Even though the gun-recovery work teams are still here, what are you afraid of? You must mobilize the masses to struggle against them. You must organize workers' militiamen and bring the gun-recovery work teams under control. Thus, the gun-recovery work teams were besieged in the county reception center; telephone lines were cut off; water, electricity and food were not supplied; cars and goods were stolen and many people of the work teams were encircled, attacked, beaten up and detained.

From June to August 1976, in collusion with Lu Yi, Yang Lianjia made arrangements for manufacturing, stealing and seizing weapons in all counties.

Supported and instigated by Yang Lianjia and other people, all counties throughout the prefecture used a large amount of money, rolled steel and timber to illegally manufacture a large number of firearms and ammunition. During this period, the armed struggle personnel in Laiyuan, Yi, Fuping, Quyang and Tang Counties stole, seized and used a large number of firearms and ammunition of some units, causing serious losses to the state and the people's life and property.

On 26 April 1976, Yang Lianjia, Lu Yi and other persons held a conference in Zhuo County. They slandered the provisional leadership group which had been sent by the provincial CPC Committee and the gun-recovery work teams as home-going legions and punitive teams. They mobilized all counties to hold processions in Baoding and to drive them away. They also sent people to Xincheng, Wan and Ding Counties to make arrangements in these three places. They resorted to all means to instigate some 70,000 workers and peasants in some 10 counties, including Wan, Zhuo, Ding and Gaoyang Counties, to suspend work and production, used a large number of cars and tractors to hold processions by rotation and ousted cadres in Baoding. They indiscriminately fired guns, broadcast with loudspeakers, put up posters, distributed leaflets and drove away the provincial gun-recovery work teams and the provisional leadership group.

Lu Yi personally went to Mancheng to instigate people to hold processions in urban areas. On 5 May, Mancheng County organized some 1,500 workers and peasants and used 83 cars and tractors to hold processions in Baoding, during which an explosion of gunpowder caused 27 casualties, including 1 killed, 8 crippled and 18 injured.

In June 1976, under the pretext of guarding the organs of the prefectural CPC Committee, Yang Lianjia and other people organized an armed struggle force of some 80 people, who were garrisoned in the organs of the prefectural CPC Committee. They smashed the doors and locks and forcibly occupied the offices. Moreover, under the excuse of running worker theoretical study classes, they organized several hundred people who were stationed in the prefectural reception department.

In the beginning of November, Yang Lianjia approved the Boading City armed struggle force of some 100 people, who were garrisoned in the first center of the prefectural reception departments, to set up an armed struggle strongpoint.

On 30 September 1976, Yang Lianjia and other people went to Beijing to establish ties. On 2 October, they returned to Laishui County. In that county reception center, they summoned people of organs at the prefectural level and from some counties to a meeting. At the meeting, Yang Lianjia slandered leading comrades of the central authorities.

HEBEI PEASANTS START BUSINESSES IN CITY

OW251358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1155 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Shijiazhuang, February 25 (XINHUA) -- Instead of moving into cities for jobs like rural residents of many developing countries, some Chinese peasants -- whose farmland has shrunk as the nearby city of Handan expands -- have started businesses in the city to provide jobs for themselves.

While still living in the farming communes on the outskirts of Handan, a major mining and textile industrial center in southern Hebei Province, more than 10,000 peasants are now working in hotels, theater-cinema centers, restaurants and other businesses started by their communes and brigades in the city. About the same number of peasants are running private businesses, ranging from snack bars to shoe-repair.

Farming communes on the outskirts of Handan own 2,600 hectares of farmland and have a population of 70,000, averaging 0.028 hectares per person. Agricultural work requires the labor of only 60 percent of the 30,000 able-bodied workers there, a spokesman for the Handan municipal government told XINHUA.

Handan used to be a town with a population of 34,000 in the early 1950's. In the past three decades, it has swelled to a city with a population of 700,000.

"It will be beyond the government's ability to provide, in the foreseeable future, enough service facilities for the city, which is growing so fast," said the spokesman.

Under the current policy of encouraging rural prosperity, he said, peasants are allowed to start businesses in cities, and many collectives on the outskirts of Handan have accumulated enough money to do so.

Communes and production brigades have spent seven million yuan building 12 theater-cinema centers in the past few years, the municipal government spokesman said. The municipal government, however, built two with two million yuan.

In addition, communes and brigades are operating 27 hotels, 30 restaurants and six honeycomb briquet factories in the city. In 1982, rural collectives received a total income of 130 million yuan, of which 25 million yuan came from service businesses in the city.

The Lianfang Hotel run by a production brigade has 350 beds in 175 rooms each equipped with a telephone set -- luxurious by Chinese standards. With four cars and a mini-bus, it offers limousine services from local railway and bus stations, another rare service in China. The lodging charge is two yuan per day per person, lower than most hotels with similar facilities, offering similar services.

"Our policy is to charge low rates to attract guests, which yields a quick 'turnover' and eventually produces large profits," manager Li Yunsheng said. "The hotel is full most of the time and we earned 250,000 yuan last year."

At the beginning of 1982, according to the municipal government spokesman, 50,000 middle school graduates in Handan had no jobs. The number now is 3,000, including those who are unfit for work and those who want to continue their studies in colleges.

Most of these young people are now working in cooperative or private businesses they have started with government assistance or encouragement, the spokesman said.

What is interesting, he said, is that many have found jobs in enterprises run by rural collectives. An example is a production brigade, whose printing house and hotel employ 150 city youths.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI DOES SERVICE WORK

SK280559 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Today, more than 10,000 youngsters, cadres and the masses in Hohhot City have jubilantly and enthusiastically participated in the serve-the-people activity, thus raising the curtain on the region's second All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities. The regional party and government leading comrades have also gone down to various major stores, hotels and bus stations to take part in the serve-the-people activity.

Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, and other leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, including Kong Fei, Li Wen, (Zhou Zhenyong), (Xu Zhenrong), (Wu Huixian) and (Zhu De), as well as some leading comrades of the Hohhot City party and government organizations have gone to the (Minzu) Hotel today to clean the hotel rooms together with attendants. Ke-you-mu-ba-wu-dong, secretary of the Secretariat of the Communist Youth League of China, who made a special trip to the region to participate in the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities, have also joined the serve-the-people activities.

SHANXI HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK260646 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The Organization Department of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee held a forum in Taiyuan from 20 to 24 February on pilot projects in party rectification. The meeting conveyed the important speech of a leading central comrade and the forum of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department on rectifying the grassroots party organizations and party rectification pilot project work. It studied the experiences of pilot project work in Beijing and Heilongjiang.

Shanxi's first batch of party rectification pilot projects consists of 223 grassroots units belonging to 17 departments. These units include leading organs of the province, prefectures, counties and districts, industrial and mining enterprises, public security units, universities and colleges, and people's communes.

In order to probe experiences and train a backbone force for party rectification, the party committees at all levels sent work groups to the pilot projects at the end of last year to help the party organizations there to draw up plans by carrying out ideological mobilization, investigation and exploration. Initial achievements have been scored. Preparations for party rectification are now basically completed, and the work has shifted to systematic education for the party members.

Through investigation and probing, many of the pilot project units discovered that problems of impurity in three aspects not only existed but were also extremely serious on some issues. The volumes of facts regarding unhealthy practices have made the comrades in the pilot project units profoundly realize that rectification of the party work style is imperative and that the work should be grasped early. They have thus deepened their understanding of the importance, necessity and urgency of this task, and have made full ideological preparations for shifting to the next stage of the work.

The meeting stressed: In carrying out pilot project work, it is necessary to consistently regard study and implementation of the 12th party congress spirit as the general guiding ideology, and insist on high standards and strict demands in accordance with the criteria for party members and cadres set by the new party constitution. It is necessary to continually grasp education for the party members, concentrate on ideological rectification, education and improvement of standards, and regard ideological education as the cardinal link.

The meeting also discussed party recruitment. It held: Recruiting new party members is also a question of discovering talent. While carrying out party rectification, it is necessary to attach importance to recruiting advanced elements, middle-aged and young intellectuals for reinforcing the frontline, and also to recruiting among university students.

SHANXI VICE GOVERNOR ON POST RESPONSIBILITIES

HK270545 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Shanxi Provincial Vice Governor Wei Fengqi said at a provincial forum convened by the provincial Personnel Bureau on 24 February on establishing post responsibility systems and putting them on a sound basis in the provincial organs: It is essential that the provincial organs institute post responsibility systems. The leadership and personnel departments at all levels must decide the forms of such systems in accordance with the party's line, principles and policies and in connection with their actual conditions. They should not impose uniformity irrespective of the circumstances, and should get rid of the mentality of the iron rice bowl and of everybody eating out of the same big pot, and also bureaucratism, so that work in the organs can be done with high efficiency and quality.

Wei Fengqi pointed out: The current old regulations and systems in our organs are very far from meeting the needs of the four modernizations drive. There are serious phenomena of failure to clearly define duties, haggling over trifles, delaying matters, and mutual failure to take responsibility. In addition, some leaders are weak, loose and bureaucratic. All this has become a serious obstacle to economic readjustment and the four modernizations drive.

Although the institution of post responsibility systems is a reform measure in organ work, the demands set on its scientific nature and strictness are rather high. Leaders at all levels and the departments concerned must enthusiastically support this new thing, boldly emancipate their minds and devise ways to do a good job in this work.

This forum was held in Taiyuan from 22 to 24 February. Present were directors of all prefectural and city personnel bureaus and comrades responsible for this work. The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the speech of a responsible comrade of the Ministry of Labor and Personnel on instituting post responsibility systems in state administrative organs, and discussed and decided on measures for further promoting these systems in Shanxi.

PAPER REVIEWS REAGAN REMARKS ON TAIWAN RELATIONS

OWO20203 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 22 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial: "President Reagan's Clear Explanation of Sino-American Relations"]

[Text] The development of Sino-American relations has become a matter of the greatest concern for us in recent years. Yesterday, this daily published the remarks on Sino-American relations made by President Reagan in an interview with the U.S. magazine HUMAN EVENTS. The remarks are very important material for probing the development of Sino-American relations and should be valued highly.

In the interview, President Reagan did not say anything new; he only made some explanations to clarify the "17 August communique." Many American critics have criticized President Reagan's attitude toward the Republic of China, saying that he has retreated from the position he maintained during the 1980 presidential campaign. Even if the remarks published by HUMAN EVENTS represent the Reagan administration's basic stand for handling Sino-American relations at the present stage, they cannot be compared with the position he maintained during the 1980 presidential campaign. However, in view of the gloomy development of Sino-American relations in 1982 -- from the announcement at the beginning of last year of the American refusal to sell new fighters to the Republic of China to the issuance of the "17 August communique" -- a phenomenon that should not have occurred in the development of friendly relations between the Republic of China and the United States -- President Reagan's statements have reflected truthfully the American government's stand and principles.

Any person who pays attention to the political means used by the Chinese Communists understands that they often employ "snowballing" guerrilla tactics in handling political matters; that is, making continuous advances on a fortress, surrounding and isolating it and finally capturing it. Naturally, the Chinese Communists are bent on undermining the existing friendly relations between the Republic of China and the United States. There are numerous factors that bind these relations. Apart from our belief in democracy, our anticommunist stand, our profound friendship and so on, the concrete and most important factor at the present stage is the "Taiwan Relations Act." Of course, it is not an international agreement. It is only a domestic law of the United States, and the interpretation and implementation of the act depends on the good faith and good will of the United States. As far as we and some friendly Americans are concerned, we should not be satisfied with the "Taiwan Relations Act" and its various provisions, because we believe that there should be full and normal Sino-American relations, which we will strive to develop. On the contrary, however, if there were no "Taiwan Relations Act" to provide a minimum basis for the conduct of our relations, the exchanges and maintenance of relations between the two sides would face numerous difficulties and would easily be obstructed and disrupted by political forces. Under these circumstances, it can be expected that the Chinese Communists will spare no effort to strive for abrogation of the act as a stepping-stone for their next move: to completely undermine Sino-American relations.

Naturally, the "17 August communique" can be regarded as one of the offensive moves by the Chinese Communists.

We do not have any idea about the process of their secret talks nor do we understand any agreement they may have reached as to the meaning of each word or sentence. Since the issuance of the "communique," we all know that the Chinese Communists have tried to set out, through various channels, their views as to the interpretation of some sentences contained in the communique. On the other hand, some American scholars and journalists have been echoing these views of the Chinese Communists.

Most noteworthy, among other things, is the fact that they have interpreted some of the sentences related to time in the communique as a "schedule," saying that the United States has made a pledge to scale down its arms sales to the Republic of China as time passes and to eventually put an absolute end to the arms supplies. They simply interpreted the conditional reduction arms sales by the United States as unilateral unconditional pledge by the United States eventually to terminate its relations with our country. If this kind of erroneous interpretation is allowed to spread, it will probably hinder people's ability to make the distinction between right and wrong. In fact, most Americans have realized that since the issuance of the so-called "Shanghai communique," the Chinese Communists have been resorting to their habitual practice of gradually expanding the interpretation of the wording in the communique to serve their own interests. Believing that "a lie will become truth if it is told a thousand times," the Chinese Communists have been trying to take advantage of every possible occasion to repeat their interpretation of the communique. Judging from various reports, we would like to point out that the Chinese Communists are still following their practice of blackmail since the issuance of the "August 17 communique." Secretary of State Shultz may have witnessed this practice while he was visiting mainland China.

Reagan unequivocally clarified the communique during the aforementioned with HUMAN EVENTS. He said: "We will fulfill the conditions contained in the Taiwan Relations Act. If someday both of them find that they can get together and unite China in a peaceful way, there would be no further need to sell arms to Taiwan. That is all that was meant in the communique. Nothing was meant beyond that idea. We will not say, 'OK, as time passes we will gradually reduce our arms supplies to them.' We will not say such a thing. We hope this problem will be solved in a peaceful way."

Although this was merely a reiteration of the U.S. position and although we are not interested in learning the probable multiple nuances of this reiteration, we believe the United States has achieved a step forward in handling its relations with the Chinese Communists. The United States caused a great deal of damage to itself in the 1970's due to its capricious and ambiguous attitude in dealing with communist countries, including Red China. We are pleased to see that the United States has taken the first step in dealing firmly with the communist forces and with a clear-cut attitude.

Sino-American relations at present are by no means satisfactory, and the "Taiwan Relations Act" has provided only the lowest level of linkage. Many provisions contained in this act have not even been fulfilled due to various kinds of hindrances and worries. We are pleased to see that President Reagan has expressed his determination to safeguard the "Taiwan Relations Act." We would be more pleased if President Reagan were to realize that the "Taiwan Relations Act" has not been fully implemented. In fact, although the act provides the lowest level of linkage for Sino-American relations, we hope both sides can upgrade their ties from this level with sincerity and good will and normalize their traditionally friendly relationship.

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